PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette. MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,07.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1907, 20th Apr.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
4th May	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6936
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st June	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
8th "	PENINSULAR	5294	.....	....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
6th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	....
13th "	ORIENTAL	5284	DEVANHA	8092
20th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	....
27th "	PERSIA	7951	MOOLTAN	9621
3rd Aug.	CHINA	7912	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SYDNEY	4,118	Brillon	18th Apr. 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Casanova	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,683	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Brillon	5th Sept. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	25th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Brillon	22nd June "

For further Particulars apply to
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MARCH 1ST, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	290	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	325	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	490	700	390	590
Liverpool	500	900	475	725	430	640
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
*	City of London	5,547	Mar. 1	Mar. 13	Mar. 20	Apl. 16
†	Sutton Hall	4,409	" 18	Apl. 2	" 14	" 21
†	Wiston Hall	3,314	" 11	Mar. 23	" 6	" 13
†	City of Agra	4,808	Apl. 19	Apl. 29	May 11	May 18
†	City of Glasgow	6,457	" 29	May 10	" 21	" 28
‡	Trafford Hall	5,321	May 25	June 8	June 19	June 26

Constitute the Express Service.
†Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
—Sails direct from Bombay.
‡ Carries also second saloon passengers.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 15th Apl.	4 p.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 11th Apl.	9 a.m.	Dutch Mandvis.*
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 19th Apl.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Dutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S.S. "NUDDIA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 29th April, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S.S. "KOLA," 1,300 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th April, calling (for Malla and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "MUTTRA," 4,464 tons, on or about 3rd May

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th April calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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13th April, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Daboevich	16th May,
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July.
AFRICA	4596	F. Badessich	1st Aug.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Oct.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † VORWAERTS	5292	R. Colleani	30th April.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5093	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.
RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.
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First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,081 or £72.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	26th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Apr 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,380	D. Costa	10th May "
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	E. Gucchi	15th June "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 166
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

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Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.
BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,009	G. Dodero	17th Apr. 1907.
CAPRI	6,009	G. Belsito	17th May "
ISCHIA	6,009	G. Dodero	17th June "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.
F. CROCCO,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

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Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded	£ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.
HE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS	Rs. 14 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME	Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY
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INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION
TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE :—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
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(a) CASH PAYMENT of ... ... Rs. 10,000
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(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED.
PROFITS:
Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS. Whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition.
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18 SECOND-HAND PIANOS
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SOLE AGENTS FOR
Bluthner and Schiedmayer and Soehne Pianos,
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AUSTRALIAN WINES.

In submitting these Wines to the judgment of people of taste, and to the practical experience of those who are in search of health-giving and refreshing beverages, we respectfully request that they may be tasted and tried on their merits without reference to their being like or unlike any other Wines. Most of the Wines are called Clarets, but they have as well all the characteristics of Burgundies.

	Per doz. bot.	Per doz. ½ bot.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No. 2—A very full bodied Wines, equal to Burgundy.	Rs. 14 0	8 0
AUSTRALIAN CLARET No 1—A Wine similar in character to No. 2, but of greater age and order in bottle	" 16 8	9 4

YALUMBA WINES—*Australian.*

YALUMBA BURGUNDY is a pure full bodied Dry Red Wine, possessing pleasant bouquet and fine flavour	" 23 8	12 12
YALUMBA CLARET is a Wine of similar description, and combining all the qualities of the Burgundy, but lighter in character		
CLARET No. 2	" 15 0	8 8
CLARET No. 1	" 17 8	9 12
YALUMBA HOCK is one of the Light Wines of Australia, having an agreeable bouquet and fine crisp flavour.		
YALUMBA HOCK	" 22 8	12 2
CARTE D'OR	" 25 0	13 0

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FOR THE HOT WEATHER
ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
OF EXQUISITE FLAVOUR. COLD DRINKS.
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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
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ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.
FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
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	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
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F. H. SUTTON,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

London	Shanghai	Tientsing	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Peking			Bombay
(Hawaii)	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS :—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH :—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.
List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.
HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$
Sterling Reserve Fund	$
Silver Reserve Fund	$
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS :
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE :
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted. Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg.	Melan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's S. S. "EGYPT," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at No. 19 Shed, Victoria Dock.

The Company's Surveyor, Mr. WHITELL, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from date of discharge, and bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COY.,
Bombay.

KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 7,50,000 (£50,000).

Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 15 (£1 Stg.) each, of which 10,000 Shares are reserved for Working Capital. 9,000 Subscribing Shares have been issued up to date, upon which Rs. 12 per share has been called up.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

are invited to a further issue, of 15,000 Shares payable as follows: Rs. 6 on application, Rs. 6 on allotment, Rs. 3 as and when the Company may determine, but not before 3 months' notice.

DIRECTORS:

Major-General A. D. Anderson, R. A., (retired), Rawal Pindi.
C. H. Oertel, Esq., Bar.-at-Law, Lahore.
C. M. P. Wright, Esq., C. E., M. I., M. M., Mining Engineer, Calcutta.
RAI BAHADUR BOOTA SINGH, Rawal Pindi.
RAI SAHIB DEWAN AMAR NATH, Foreign Minister (in attendance), nominated by H. H. the Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir.

BANKERS:

THE PUNJAB BANKING COMPANY, Lahore.

The present issue is for the purposes—

(1). Of working the Kashmir Sapphire Mines, of which an extension of one year of the present Prospecting License has been obtained.

(The sale of Gem Stones found in the Summer of 1906 more than covered the entire costs of Working, Rent, and Royalty).

(2). Of providing Pumps for draining and Gear for working gold-bearing gravel in Baltistan under a Lease covering about 50 miles of the Dras River.

Local diggers worked these gravels extensively, but were unable to go below low-water level.

The Company's prospecting operations in the winter of 1906-07 (to date), secured 2,222 grains of gold from 122 cubic yards of gravel.

The richer ground overlying bed-rock could not be worked.

(3). Of proving the Indus River gravels above and below Attock for 48 miles, with the view of putting on Dredgers to recover the contained gold.

The auriferous character of these gravels is historical.

The bed of the Indus for miles above Attock is a broad gravel bottom, and in easy dredging ground. Two grains of gold per cubic yard will amply cover depreciation of plant repairs and running expenses.

To prove these gravels to contain at least 3 grains of gold, and therefore that they are highly payable, is the preliminary work now to be undertaken, and the Concessionaire from the Government of India has agreed to give a 3 years' "Option" to the Company. The cost of providing Dredgers and undertaking regular Mining operations is not contemplated by this Company.

(4). Of providing funds for further prospecting and taking up mineral lands in Kashmir and British India.

Applications with remittances, which will be registered in order of receipt, should be addressed to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
KASHMIR MINERAL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Rawal Pindi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of RAVJI NANDJI, a widower, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitant, formerly employed as a Mucadam but lately retired, deceased.

BAI HARKHAI, widow of HUNCHORDDAS GHELA and BAI MANIBAI, widow of THAKAR JAMNADAS NARSI, both of Bombay, Bhatia Hindoo Inhabitants, the former residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort and the latter at Walkeshwar without the Fort, daughters of the said deceased and Executrices of the said Will according to the tenor thereof..... Petitioners

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit on the first Grant of Probate of the Will.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixth day of April in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seven and in the seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 6th day of April, 1907.

Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

શ્રી નવી ઇસ્ટ ઇંડિયા પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમિટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 31st ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1907, at 3-0 P.M. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance-Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1905.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To appoint Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th September, 1906, and to fix their remuneration, and

5th.—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

મુકામ: બોમ્બાઈ તા:,
તા:૯. MOOLJEE JAITHA, & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th April 1907.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 25th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

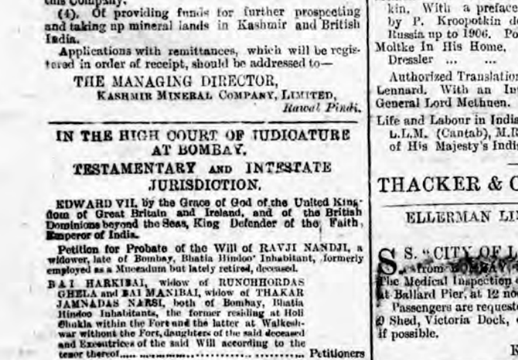
GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from MONDAY the 15th April, 1907, the MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be OPENED for Passenger Traffic and on and after that date Trains will run to the following Timings between Neral and Matheran:

Light Railway Trains, Main Line connecting Trains.



A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 12TH APRIL, 1907.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Sketches in Mafeking and East Africa. By Major-General R. S. S. Baden-Powell, C.B., F.R.G.S. With several Coloured Plates, Maps, and a large number of Half Tone and Line Illustrations	13 6
A Picnic Party in Wildest Africa. Being a Sketch of a Winter's Trip to some of the Unknown Waters of the Upper Nile. By C. W. L. Bulpett. With Illustrations and Map. Demy 8vo.	10 13
Memories. By Major-General Sir Owen Burne Tudor, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. With Illustrations... "Sir Owen will establish his reputation as a raconteur by the number of good stories about celebrated people which came within his personal experience."—"World."	18 2
Some Problems of Existence. By Norman Pearson	6 9
Through Portugal. By Major Martin Hume. By the author of "Queens of old Spain," &c. With 32 Coloured Illustrations by A. S. Forrest and 8 Reproductions from Photographs	4 8
Indian Pictures and Problems. By Ian Malcolm. With 50 Illustrations	9 8
The Naples Riviera. By Herbert M. Vaughan. With 25 Illustrations in Colour by Maurice Greiffenhagen	3 8
"The Naples Riviera" describes in light vein the many places of beauty that lie upon the days of Naples and Salerno, including the islands of Ischia and Capri. The Substance of Faith; allied with Science. By Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S. A Catechism for Parents and Children	1 12
Madame de Stael and Her Lovers. By Francis Gribble. With Portraits	8 8
"A wonderfully fascinating volume that deserve for some things to be placed in the library side by side with Mr. John Morley's Rousseau. "Standard."	
"A notable piece of work, well done, and well worth doing."—"Daily Telegraph."	
The Seven Cities of Delhi By Gordon Risley Hearn. With Maps and Numerous Illustrations	9 8
Cassell's book of Quotations, proverbs and household words. By W. Gurney Benham. A Collection of Quotations from British and American Authors; with many Thousands of Proverbs, Familiar Phrases and Sayings, Law Terms, etc., from all sources, including Hebrew, Arabic, Greek, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian and other Languages. With Full Verbal Index	9 3
ADVERTISING THAT TELLS, or How to Advertise in a small way successfully. By G. C. Mares	0 14
THE BUSINESS LIFE or Straight Talks on Business. By W. Gamble	0 14
THE GHOST. By Arnold Bennet	2 3
ISRAEL BANK. The Autobiography of a Criminal. By Roy Horniman.	2 3
The Process Year Book, Penrose's Pictorial Annual 1906-7. A Book of Fine Specimens of Photo Engraving, Many Instructive Technical Articles	4 6
Memoirs of a Revolutionist. By P. Kropotkin. With a preface by G. Brandes and by P. Kroopotkin dealing with events in Russia up to 1906. Portrait.	4 8
Moltke In His Home. By Friedrich August Dressler	5 4
Authorized Translation by Mrs. C. E. Barrett-Lennard. With an Introduction By Lieut.-General Lord Methuen. With Illustrations.	
Life and Labour in India By A Yusuf Ali, M.A., L.L.M. (Cantab), M.R.A.S., Barrister-at-Law, of His Majesty's Indian Civil Service ...	10 8

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "CITY OF LONDON" WILL SAIL from BOMBAY on the 16th April, at 2 P.M. The Medical Inspection of Passengers will take place at Ballard Pier, at 12 noon, on the above date.

Passengers are requested to send their baggage to No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, on MONDAY, the 15th inst. if possible.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

ESTATE, HORACE PAGE, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVII of 1866, Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the late HORACE PAGE of His Majesty's Indian Civil Service who died at Karachi, said, on 2nd September 1906, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to PERCEVAL RICHARD WILSON, Partner in the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to Administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received Notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
Administrator to Estate,
HORACE PAGE, DECD.

BOMBAY, 12th APRIL, 1907.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID, and Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1907, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1906.

To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th April to the 4th May, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order,

SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 8TH APRIL 1907.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—In a small neatly bound BOOK, all Rupee Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from Rs. 10-1 to Rs. 4 32/32. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and increasing sale testifies to its usefulness. Apply to Manager required. The Table is of such small dimensions that it can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. The utmost is in use, and most convenient."—Vide Press Opinions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

THE GOLD MOHUR MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDend of Rs. 30/per Share, free of Income Tax for the six months ending 31st December, 1906, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, to those Shareholders whose names appear this day on the Register on production of Share Certificates.

TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 10TH APRIL, 1907.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th April, 1907, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ALBUM,
Gen. Manager.

BOMBAY, 11TH APRIL, 1907.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION IN WHARFAGE RULES AT W. BANDAR AND V. TERMINUS GOODS DEPOTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st May, 1907, and until further notice the WHARFAGE RULES for Goods available for delivery at the Wadi Bandar and Victoria Terminus Goods Depots, will be modified as follows, namely:—

For Goods of every description available for delivery before 18 O'clock, a Wharfage charge at the rate of one anna per maund or part of a maund per day or part of a day is made if the goods are not removed from the Railway premises before closing time on the following day.

But when goods are not available for delivery until after 18 o'clock, they must be removed before closing time on the day after the following day, or Wharfage charge as above will be incurred.

FOR EXAMPLE:—Goods ready for delivery before 18 o'clock on Monday must be cleared before closing time on Tuesday, but if they are not available until after 18 o'clock on Monday, they can be cleared free of Wharfage at any time before closing time on Wednesday.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 259 of 1906.

AFSARALLI (alias ROJEALLY) bin'e SARFRAZALLI, of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant by his next friend AZIMKHAN BHAYA bin HASSANKHAN BHAYA of Gwalior, Mahomedan inhabitant, by his constituted attorney MIR MACKBOOLALLI KALANDERALLI INAMDAR .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

MIR AGNALI valad MIR ABDULALI, now residing at Gwalior, MIR HASSANALI valad MIR ABDULALI, residing at Madonpoora outside the Fort, BANOO BEGUM, widow of MIR ABDULALI MIR AKBARALI, residing at Madonpoora, aforesaid AFZOOLNISSA BEGUM, wife of SECUNDERKHAN FATEHKHAN, residing at Bellasis Road outside the Fort.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mir Sarfrazalli valad Mir Abdoolalli, deceased, who died at Karachee on the eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof, and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.—Dated this 23rd day of March, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the Property and Credits of AGA ABBAS SHAH, a bachelor, unemployed, of Bombay Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

AGA SHAMSUDDIN SHAH landed proprietor, of Bombay, Shiah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Love Lane, Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court Bombay.

The 26th day of March, 1907.

AGA SHAMSUDDIN SHAH,
Petitioner in Person.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 618 of 1901.

1. CHAPSEY PARBAT ... ...
2. KHERBAI alias RATANBAI, widow of KANJI PARBAT, deceased and ... ... } Plaintiffs.
3. CASSUMNOR MAHOMED ... ...

vs.

1. BAI HIRABAI ... ...
2. LALBAI, widow of HASSANBHAI BHUNDALIBHOY, deceased ... ...
3. ABDULLA HASSAMBHAY ... ...
4. SABAN ISSAMBHAI, a minor under age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem ABDULLA HASSAMBHOY ... ... } Defendants
5. JAFERALI HASSAMBHOY ... ...
6. SOJUNNAN HASSAMBHAI and
7. VALI MAHOMED HASSAMBHAI

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of October, 1903, the following immoveable property in one lot, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1907, the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gora piece in the registration and subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings and all other erections built and at present standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing two thousand eight hundred and two square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and two square feet, Lot No. 4 containing seven thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand and three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand and forty square feet and Lot No. 12 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Gora Ferozshah land. As appears in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 885, and New Survey No. 7/321 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gumpat Mancekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gumpat Mancekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of C. Sabal, widow of Crustnai R ghunath Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gowalia Tank Road, and on or towards the South partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Mian on Crustnai and partly by the property of Mian Ramji Ismail Mistri and partly by the Mount Road aforesaid.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the above-named plaintiffs and the above-named defendants in all those thirteen pieces or parcels of vacant land, situate at Mount Road or Gora piece in the registration and subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements and buildings and all other erections built and at present standing thereon containing by admeasurement thirty-one thousand five hundred and fifty square feet or thereabouts, Lot No. 1 containing by admeasurement one thousand three hundred and eighty-seven square feet, Lot No. 2 containing two thousand eight hundred and two square feet, Lot No. 3 containing two thousand eight hundred and two square feet, Lot No. 4 containing seven thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 5 containing five thousand and four hundred square feet, Lot No. 6 containing three thousand and three hundred and sixty square feet, Lot No. 7 containing three thousand one hundred and five square feet, Lot No. 8 containing one thousand two hundred and eighty-six square feet, Lot No. 9 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 10 containing three thousand and six hundred square feet, Lot No. 11 containing three thousand and forty square feet and Lot No. 12 containing five hundred and forty square feet and forming and being portions of the larger piece of Gora Ferozshah land. As appears in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 155 and 885, and New Survey No. 7/321 containing by admeasurement nine thousand six hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North partly by the property of Bombay Port Trust, partly by the ground of Gumpat Mancekji and partly by a common drain or water-course leading through the ground of Gumpat Mancekji to the sea, on or towards the West partly by the property of C. Sabal, widow of Crustnai R ghunath Patel, and partly by the Mount Road or Gowalia Tank Road, and on or towards the South partly by the ground of the Bombay Port Trust, partly by the property of Mian on Crustnai and partly by the property of Mian Ramji Ismail Mistri and partly by the Mount Road aforesaid.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 13th day of April, 1907.

MESSRS. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 314 of 1907.

(1) SHAIK ABDULLA VALAD Mahomed Casim of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, at Bujpoia Street; (2) ABDUL GAFOOR VALAD JAN MAHOMED, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon; (3) MAHOMED YUSUF BARLEWOODIN MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort at Panjrapole Street: (4) SULEMAN BIN MAHOMED SAFEE, also Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort, at Bujpoia Street; and (5) GULAMALI VALAD ABDUL GAFUR, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing outside the Fort at Dhantoli Mohalla, all of Bombay Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitants on behalf of themselves and on behalf of all the Sunni Mahomedan Community of Bombay ... ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) KAZI ISMAILJI bin KAZI GULAMALI MEHRI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bazar Street in Lower Mahim; (2) SHAH ISMAILJI TAIBHAI of Bombay, Berah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Duncan Road; (3) SHARIFFABIBI, wife of Mahomed IBRAHIM PARKER, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at.....without the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Provisions of Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given that the above suit has, on the 9th day of April, 1907, been instituted in this Honourable Court, with the consent of the Honourable the Advocate General by the abovenamed Plaintiffs against Kazi Ismail bin Gulam Ali Mehri, Ismailji Taibhai and Shariffabibi, wife of Mahomed Ibrahim Parker, who are in this suit being sued on behalf of all the members of the Sunni Mahomedan Community who visit the graveyard and the Mosque referred to in para. one of the Plaint and to whom the same belongs praying for the following relief:—

(1) That it may be declared that the said burial ground and mosque there are Wakf and that the 1st defendant is not the owner thereof; (2) That the sales by the 1st defendant to the 2nd and 3rd defendants of portions of the said premises may be declared to be invalid and may be set aside; (3) That the defendants may be restrained by injunction from selling or letting out any portion of the said premises and that they may be restrained from recovering any rents for any portion of the said premises: (4) That the 1st defendant, his servants and agents may be restrained by injunction from demolishing or destroying or interfering in any way with the tombs, monuments or erections in the said burial-ground, (5) That the defendants may be restrained by injunction from interfering in any way with the said burial-ground, mosque, tombs and monuments: (6) That the 1st defendant may be ordered to pay such damages as may be just and that he may be ordered to restore all tombs, monuments and structures which he has caused to be demolished or destroyed or to pay a sum sufficient to meet the expenditure of such restoration, that the structures erected by the 2nd and 3rd defendants on the said burial-ground may be ordered to be demolished; (7) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit; and (8) That the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require. The above suit has been fixed for final disposal on the 10th day of June, 1907.—Dated this 12th day of April, 1907.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Prothonotary.

The 13th day of April, 1907.

MESSRS. CAPTAIN AND VAIDYA,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and smart condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Broad new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sikarnan Building, Bombay.

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WANTED, for SECTIONAL WORK, a Mechanical Engineer, Draughtsman, Fitter and Turner, Boiler Maker, Blacksmith, Carpenter, Pattern Maker, Moulder, Coppersmith, Electrician, Engine Driver, Fireman, Mason, Bricklayer, Plumber, Painter, Tinsmith, Coolie, Cook, Bhisti, Sweeper, Dhobi, Barber, Chowkidar, Peon, Clerk, Compounder, Nurse, Dispenser, Hospital Assistant, Doctor, Surgeon, Matron, Governess, Teacher, Lady Typist, Lady Shorthand Writer, Lady Clerk, Lady Cook, Lady Housekeeper, Lady Nurse, Lady Dispenser, Lady Hospital Assistant, Lady Doctor, Lady Surgeon, Lady Matron, Lady Governess, Lady Teacher, Lady Bhisti, Lady Sweeper, Lady Dhobi, Lady Barber, Lady Chowkidar, Lady Peon, Lady Clerk, Lady Compounder, Lady Nurse, Lady Dispenser, Lady Hospital Assistant, Lady Doctor, Lady Surgeon, Lady Matron, Lady Governess, Lady Teacher, Lady

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AT HOPE HALL ESTATE, Mazagon, for immediate possession. 3 COMPARTMENTS, Rent Rs. 65, 50, 45 respectively, p. m., from 1st May, 1907.

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EBRAHIM BHAI HASSUM & CO.,
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For particulars of Rent, &c., apply to—
THE MANAGER,
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AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Horuby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

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THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
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OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
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AND
DENISON & Co.,
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O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
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From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
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Best and Cheapest Remedies.
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GERMICIDE—for prevention, 8 Ans.
PLAGUE SOLUTION,—Secures the highest percentage of cures, 8 Ans.
Free samples to medical men and Hospitals.

Of all chemists or from
SUPERINTENDENT, T. C. LABORATORY
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Deposits from Re. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

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NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 12.] [BOMBAY, *April* 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	94½		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102¾		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	85½		unchgd
Bar Silver in London	30 7/16	7/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 7/16	1/4	
Do. in New York	65½		½
Exchange on London at Paris	25·24		1/32
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·49½		1/32
Do. do. do. New York	4·85½	½	
Discount Bank of England Rate	4½%	since 11 inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3½%		½
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3½%		½
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4½%		½
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2½%		½
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2½%		½

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 1/16d., unchanged.
Bills on Calcutta..... Rs. 10,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
Transfers on Calcutta.... Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Silver to Bombay ...	£ 220,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£ 80,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Large business
Futures	... Firm
East Indian	... Quiet
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	...15,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 2,000
Imports	...37,000
Mid-Americans	...6·16+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...10½—1/16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
5·73	5·76	5·71	5·68
+03	+03	+03	+02

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·64	5·61	5·57	5·56	5·56
+02	+02	+01	+01	+01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	... 15,000 bales
Do. do. last year	28,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	... 19,000 "
Spot Cotton,—11·00 unchanged.	
Futures.—Month of July, 9·87 +07	Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later in consequence of weather reports considered unfavourable.
Do. do. Dec, 10·03 +05	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10½ 7/16
Futures—Month of May 10·45 + 11
Do. do. July 10·42 + 09
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

NEW YORK, April 12.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	103,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	55,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ...	33,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	778,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports ...	447,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C. I. F.—4 3/4 Sellers.
Months—April-June
F. G. F. Tinnevelly—5 5/16 Sellers.
Months—April-May C. I. F.
Fair Coconadas—4½
Months—April-June.
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. April-June—4 7/16—Sellers.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—29 Old Terms—April-May London, sellers Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 41½ Apl.-May Dunkirk, Sellers Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 50½ April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers, Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 45½ April/May—Dunkirk Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43½ Apl.-May.—Dunkirk Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¾ unchanged.

sugar :—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 12 May Sellers.
Tone of Sugar Firm.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/11 Value

Metals—

Copper Braziers	£110
Yellow Metal	d. 9

Bar Iron—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 6 15 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 % F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 14 0 0
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp Net.	£ 6 18 0

ARRIVALS :—
Arrivals :— "Black Prince."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	Egypt	Bank of Bombay
64 Bars Silver ...	1,46,212	London	China	International Bank
580 Bars Silver...	.....	London	Egypt	Sapdt Y & P Docks
320 Boxes Mexican Dollars ...	....	London	Egypt	Sapdt Y & P Docks

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING,] [13TH APRIL, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Market opened steady at 1s. 4 1/8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4 5/32d. for demand Bank Bills. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 13/32d. 3 Months' Sight and 1s. 4 3/8d. 3 Months' Sight can only be done for the mail of the 27th instant. There has not been much private paper offered to-day. Far Eastern rates are firmer following the advance in silver. Quotations are as under :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 7/32d. to ¼
Demand Draft	1s. 4 7/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s 4 15/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	173½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	140½
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	152
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	211

Government Paper :—
There has been very little doing in this market to-day. Quotations opened at 97 5/16 for ready and 97 ½ for the settlement and close unchanged. Only a trifling business has been reported. Calcutta Market is also steady. Rates are advised this morning as 97⅜ ready and 97¾ for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

Cash	97	5	0
1st Settlement	97	9	0

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London advanced 1/4 yesterday to 30 5/16 ready and 30 1/16 for Delivery Forward in two months. The New York rate also advanced 1/2 to 65 5/8. Locally the market has been firm ready opening at 77 9/16 *ex* duty and closing at 77 13/16. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady. We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	77	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	77	13	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	77	4	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market is steady and prices are quoted Re. 1 per candy higher all round. The Broach position continues unchanged, the demand being good and sellers very firm. In other descriptions there is little doing.

At Colaba there was a moderate demand by shippers for ready high grade Oomras and Broach, as also nice stapled lots of the former. Mills were buying rather more freely.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	259	April.
Fine " Nagpur Kampti	218	May.
Fine " Damangaum Pulgaon.	202	do.
Fine " Khangaum Akola ...	194/5	do.
Fine " Amraoti.....	194/5	do.
F. G. " Khandeish.....	171/72	do.
Fine " Khandeish	180/81	do.
Fine " Bengals	155	do.
Good Westerns	231/2	do.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	239/40	do.
NEW CROP 1908.		
Good M. G. Broach ... Rs.	244	Mar 08
Fully Good H. G. Bengals... "	173	Jan 08
Fine M. G. Bengals ... "	196	do.
" " Khangaum Akola "	208	Noml

Liverpool Opened—

Opening tone	Firm.	
Estimated Sales	6,000	bales
Total Imports	10,000	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.
5·81	5·81	5·75	5·72	5·69
+ 05	+ 05	+ 04	+ 04	+ 05

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·65	5·61	5·60	5·60
	+ 04		

MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED—

The market continues steady with a moderate business doing as under :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7	5	0 B. T
May ...	"	7	12	0 R. T

RAPESEED—

The market is firm at the following quotations :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs.	7	10	0	B.T. Ready
Brown Delhi ...	"	7	11	0	" "
" " Apl-May	"	8	2	0	R.T.
Yellow Guzerat ...	"	8	13	0	B.T. "

Gingellyseed :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	54	8	0 Nom.
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	55	0	0

Tone—steady.

CASTORSEED :—
Rs. 35-8-0 to Rs. 36 ready and forward.
Tone— Steady.

COTTONSEED :—
Rs. 18.
Tone—Quiet.

POPPYSEED :—
Ready... ... ... Rs. 10 2 0
Tone—Firm.

WHEAT :—

White Delhi.	"	4	7 6
Karachi	"	4	5 0

Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

BANKS—	
Bombay	1,330
India	52
MILLS—	
David	335
Kohinoor	640
Manockji Petit	2,955
Jamsheds	142½ X. D.
PRESSES—	
Breul's Cawnpore	207½
New Mofussil	580
MISCELLANEOUS—	
Badham Pile and Co.	138
Bombay Flour Mill	870
Central India Mining	560 C. D.
Port Canning	455
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	75
Telephone Co.	394
Treacher and Co....	590
RAILWAYS—	
Amritsar-Patti	108
Tapti Valley	472½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	17,814	bales.
Wheat	5,832	cwts.
Linseed	15,153	"
Rapeseed...	20,102	"
Gingellyseed	3,339	"
Poppyseed	7,371	"
Groundnuts	294	"
Castorseed	17,561	"
Rice	1,754	"
Myrabollams	5,418	"
Cottonseed	7,106	"
Mowrased...	Nil	"
Gram	5,392	"
Joowar	10,411	"
Maize	Nil	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *April* 13.] [BOMBAY, *April* 14

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols ...	86 7/16	1/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	94½		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102¾		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	85½		
Bar Silver in London ...	30 7/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence ...	30 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York	65½	¼	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23		·01
Do. do. do. Berlin ...	20·48½		1/32
Do. do. do. New York. ...	4·85½		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4½%	Since 11inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3½%		unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3½%		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4½%		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2½%		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2½		¼

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3½d.
Transfers on Calcutta, Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 1/16d.
£150,000 from Australia ear-marked for Indian Currency Account.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spot	...Hardinge.
Futures	... Quiet but steady.
East Indian... ...	... Quiet
Manchester	... Steady
Total Sales	... 10,000* bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000* "
Imports	... 10,000
Mid-Americans	... 6·24+08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 5/8 unchgd

* Sales increased yesterday by 4,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·80	5·80	5·76	5·73
+ 04	+ 04	+ 05	+ 05

Aug.-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
5·69	5·65	5·60	5·60	5·60
+ 05	+ 04	+ 04	+ 04	+ 04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000 bales
Do. do. last year...	13,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	nil
Do. to Continent ...	13,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·10 +10	
Futures—Month of July 9·70 —03	Advanced owing to bullish visible supply figures and to official weather reports considered unfavourable.
Do. do. Dec. 10·09 + 06	

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—10¾ 7/16
Futures—Month of May 10·51 +06
Do. do. July 10·48 +06
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.

Cotton Stock in London	9,000 bales.
" Total *Visible Supply* ...	4,380,000 "
" " " East Indian	3,79,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...	2,200,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	69,000 bales
" Sold on speculation	7,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	94,000 "
" Actual Exports	20,000 "
" Week's Imports	85,000 "
" Stock	1,239,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	1,000 "
" Sold on speculation	nil
" Sold for exportation	100
" Amounts forwarded to consumers	1,400 "
" Actual Exports	100 "
" Week's Imports	1,000 "
" Stocks	24,000 "
Afloat Americans	220,000 "
" Indian	17,000 "

WHEAT.

Red Karachi 29½ Old Terms, Apl.-May, London sellers.
Tone of Wheat—Firm,

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore, 45½ Apl-May, Hamburg, done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm

Linseed—
Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 44½, Apl-May, Dunkirk. Value.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6¾—unchanged.

Rubber—
Para Rubber 4/. 11d. Buyers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	11	7	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Phansewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	19	17	33
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	9	4	10
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	15	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	13	12	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	20
Total	79	62	147
Same date last year	132	113	247

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	9	6	16
C Market, Dhobi Talao Phanswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	14	11	31
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Malabar Hill	12	11	18
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalpura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	15	13	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	6	6	8
G Mahim and Worli	6	4	11
Water Division	2	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	7
Total	68	58	128
Total plague deaths to date	120,512		
Same date last year	141	131	284

BILIOUSNESS AND INDIGESTION.

Bile Beans Are an Ideal Remedy for Stomach and Liver Troubles in Winter.

The chilling winds, keen frost, and driving sleet and snow, often aggravate, and possibly cause biliousness, indigestion, and liver chill. Bile Beans are a seasonable tonic, because they so tone up the stomach and liver as to enable them to accomplish their work in a thoroughly satisfactory manner during the severest weather. The great value of Bile Beans will be gathered from the story told to a "Norwitch Mercury" reporter by Mrs. H. L. Cator, a farm-teamsman's wife, living at Black Hall Cottage, Fundenhall, Norwich.

"For many years I suffered severely from indigestion and biliousness," said Mrs. Cator. "After meals I was sick and dizzy and had such violent pains in the stomach that I could not bear the pressure of my clothes, and would lie on the floor, rolling and writhing in agony. All sorts of foods were distasteful, and brought on sickness. The attacks became so bad that I thought it would be a relief to die, for life was a misery. I was dreadfully weak and thin, and my breath was very short. Even in bed I could get no rest when the attacks came on; and in the morning I awoke weary and unrefreshed.

"I tried many remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I took Bile Beans. From the first the pain and sickness were less severe, and as I persevered the attacks became less and less frequent. My appetite improved, and my sleep became regular and undisturbed. The bilious attacks gradually grew less regular and mildor, until they finally ceased altogether, and for six months I have not had the least sign of pain. I owe my cure entirely to Bile Beans, as since I started taking them I have taken no other medicine." If you are ill or ailing, commence a course of Bile Beans to-day, and so ensure a winter of robust health. All chemists stock Bile Beans at Re. 1/- per box, or Rs. 2/4 for box containing 3 times the quantity. Refuse all substitutes.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 15th April, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MILLER—April 5, in London, George Miller, Partner in the Firm of Hoare, Miller and Co.

BIRTH.

COPLESTONE—April 10, at "Claremont," Trull, Somersetshire, the wife of F. S. Copleston, Esq., of a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LEVETT-YEATS—EAGLES—April 9, at the Cathedral, Bombay by the Rev. W. A. Dickins, Senior Chaplain, S. Levett-Yeats, to Mildred Mary, elder daughter of H. Eagles, of Oakdale, Acock's Green, Worcs.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOSTER—March 30, at Sangor, C. P. the wife of Walter Dorrett Foster, of a daughter.
LANDON—April 5, at Mount Abu, the wife of G. E. Landon, Indian Telegraph Department, of a son.
TREGEAR—April 5, at Kohima, the wife of Captain F. C. Tregear, 16th Rajputs, of a son.
WALKER—April 6, at Quetta, Baluchistan the wife of Captain N Dunbar Walker R. A. M. C. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARON—BOCKER—April 3, at All Saints' Church, Jalpaee, by the Rev. B. B. Carter, Cecil George Baron, son of T. Baron, Uncovenanted Medical Service (retired, to Florence Hilda Bocker, youngest daughter of S. Bocker, of Jalpore.
DONNELLY—SWINTON—April 5, at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev. Father Van de Mergel, S. J. John Donnelly, of the County of Cork, Ireland, late of the 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, to Aileen Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. A. G. Swinton, correspondent of the Anglo-Indian newspapers and Mrs. E. F. M. Swinton of Calcutta.

DEATH.

DUXBURY—April 3, at Khajr, Sheila Ariel, the dearly loved infant daughter of Captain and Mrs. C. D. Duxbury.

THE INDIAN CHIRETTA PLANT.

Is the finest TONIC and FEBRICIDE in the World.

The process of extracting the active principle was discovered by D. S. Koup, F.C.S., and improved by him last year. The following preparations represent the remedy in its perfect and most active form.

Saccharo Chirettine, per bottle, Re. 1-0, 1-8 & 2 8

Chirettones. (The above in *tablet* form), per bottle, Re. 1 0

Liquor Chirettines. (The above in *liquid* form), per bottle, Re. 1-12 & 3 0

Chirettovin. (The above, combined with pure Wine, forming a palatable and Universal Tonic) ... ... per bottle, Rs. 2 8

ONLY MANUFACTURED BY

Kemp & Co.

THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 6h. 55m.; High water, 0-41m. 1-21s., Low water, 6-35m., 6-57s.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a Port Trustee, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbes Street, 4 p. m.
Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Apollo Street 4 p. m.
Westminster Abbey Glee and Concert Party, Town Hall.

DEATH FROM A LIVE ELECTRIC CABLE.—Nicholas Pereira, a wire-fitter at the Electric Power Generation Station at Wari Bunder, died on Saturday afternoon by a live electric wire-cable falling accidentally on him while engaged on some work. It appeared that about six days ago, he was instructed by the engineer to connect some cables in the switch cell chamber. Instead of attending to this, he appears to have occupied himself with chiselling out a hole in the dividing wall of the chamber where by some chance he came in contact with the live cable.

THE HARBOUR DISASTER.—Mr. Coroner Byrne concluded the adjourned enquiry on Saturday last, concerning the deaths of Ladoo Fakeera, Krishna Ramjee and Tookaram Bhiwa, who were drowned in the harbour as a result of a collision on the 5th instant, between their batella and the S. S. *Rafaelle Rebattino*. The jury unanimously returned the verdict that the deceased met their death by a fall on them of the mast of their batella which accidentally collided with the s. s. *Rafaelle Rebattino*. The jury also unanimously appended the following rider :—"We are of opinion that in future all native crafts should be compelled by law to keep a night watch."

J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.—The adjourned special general meeting of the J. N. Petit Institute was held in the hall of the Institute on Saturday at 5-30 p. m. when Mr. R. M. Patel presided. There was a good attendance, as the important questions relating to the increase of fees and revision of rules were to be discussed. In the revised rules it was proposed to raise the monthly fees of the first class members from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2, of the second class members from As. 12 to Re. 1 and of the third class from As. 6 to As. 8. Some discussion ensued and it was finally resolved to increase the subscription of the first class members only as proposed. The fee of life members was raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250. The rule which provided for the use of the hall of the Institution for lectures on scientific and literary subjects was carried with slight alteration in that political and theological subjects were not be allowed to be discussed in the hall. All the other rules were carried with slight amendments. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "RUBATTINO."

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. "Rubattino" Captain E. Cucchiaro sailing for Europe to-day, the 15th instant. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock No. 3 shed at 9-15 a.m., (Standard Time) sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officers of the Port Deck passengers will have to be present at Prince Dock New Disinfecting Station at 7 a.m., (Standard Time) with their luggage and kit.
To Port Said—Mr. Maskowitch.
To Suez.—Mr. J. P. Mistri.
To Naples and Genoa.—Miss D. Abren, Miss Allward, Mr. M. Asper, Mr. C. Bauser, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Berrie, Rev. J. Blaich, Miss Buxton, Rev. S. C. and Mrs. Burger and child, Major F. E. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Castro, Rev. C. and Mrs. McCauley, Sister Cecilia, Mr. C. W. Cock, Mrs. L. Coleman and two children, Rev. A. G. G. Covier Miss Clarke, Mr. H. L. Cathell, Mr. T. C. and Mrs. Fleshman, Master Fleshman, Miss Fleshman, Miss J. Franklin, Mrs. S. N. Garcia and child, Miss E. Haitz, Mr. and Mrs. Hanson and child, Mrs. and Miss Hewitt, Mr. O. P. Hosler, Mr. R. W. Hunter, Rev. T. E. Johnson, Mr. J. Kenny, Miss E. Knight, Miss Lackerstein, Lt. D. Macdonald, Mr. E. and Mrs. Magalhaes, Lt. G. Massari, Capt. S. M., and Mrs. Mayor, Miss May and baby, Mrs. Meli, Capt. V. G. Menzies, Mr. L. and Mrs. Mongini and child, Miss E. E. Morrish, Lt. Muirhead, Mr. J. W. A. and Mrs. M. Nair, Mr. A. and Mrs. Nowaes, Mr. T. Noyes, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Orbison and three children, Miss Orbison, Miss Orbison, Mr. J. R. Poncha, Mrs. R. Roerigues and two children, Mr. C. P. Rowleys Mr. A. D. Stovert, Major W. D. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. F. W. Smith, Mrs. Sprawson and child, Mr. B. V. and Mrs. Symons, Mr. H. J. and Mrs. Swaine, Mr. C. A and Mrs Tweeddale and daughter, Mr. E. Vredenburg, Mr. G. H. Watts, Mr. N. Whyte, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Williams, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wyatt. Mr. and Mrs. Y. Casives.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for if "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most other stores." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald places where the glands are not destroyed. Get your Chemist to "Get Mexican Hair Renewer," one bottle will do it and Parliament every where. Wholesale depot 93 Farringdon Road, London, E.C. 1/6.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

THE RECENT JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Special High Court Bench.

A SPECIAL High Court Bench, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, sat on Saturday in the Appeal Court to further hear the suit filed by Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, of Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal against the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, and certain of the newly elected Justices of the Peace in which the plaintiff, a Justice of the Peace himself, prayed the Court to declare (a) that there was no general election, that there was no Councillor elected by the Justices for the current triennium; (b) that it may be declared that the plaintiff should under Section 34 of the Municipal Act, be deemed to have been re-elected a Councillor of the Corporation of the city of Bombay, he being willing to serve as such; (c) that the defendants, and each of them be restrained by an injunction of the Court from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff to act as such Councillor, and from excluding him from the Corporation; (d) that the defendants, and each of them, be, in the meantime and until further order of the Court, similarly restrained from interfering with or usurping the rights of the plaintiff and excluding him as aforesaid. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the pla

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the celebrated "LALIMLI" pure wool fabrics are unsurpassed.

No. 1. Because they are pure wool throughout, and pure wool clothing is the ideal of health.

No. 2. Because they are honestly made, without sophistication of any kind.

No. 3. Because they last longer than the shoddy imitations usually imported.

No. 4. Because they are cheaper than imported woollens —we are manufacturers, not merchants.

No. 5. Because they are specially designed to meet the exigencies of climate.

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ORGANS PIANOS,
BAND INSTRUMENTS,
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
THE CHOICEST STOCK
and LOWEST PRICES.

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NEW PREMISES,
HORNBY ROAD.

THE EMPIRE TRADING CO.,
35, MEADOW STREET.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
AGENTS:—
"ODEON" Records.
"ODEON" Machines.
"PONITIPA" Records.
"PARKER" Pens.
"PERFECTION" Fire Extinguishers.

CALL AND SEE US OR WRITE FOR LISTS.
Branch Office:—
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Money School.

NEW WALERS.

MR. J. L. TULLOCH'S New consignment of HORSES will ARRIVE about 5th Instant and comprise Pairs Teams and Harness, sorts of all classes, including a number of Black Pairs, also Polo Ponies and a number of Thorough-breds.

The famous Pentagon brand is amongst this consignment, so do not miss this opportunity of securing some fine steppers.

All communications to be addressed to—

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GILDER STREET STABLES,
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QUALITY IS EVERYTHING!
WE GUARANTEE THE FOLLOWING TO BE THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY:—
MARBLE, Carrara, in Blocks or Slabs or carved and polished. White, black or coloured supplied. SEND FOR MARBLE CATALOGUE.
TILES, Immense Stocks. MINTON for Flooring and Dados. Italian and French for flooring. BASEL MISSION PATENT ROOFING TILES. Immediate Delivery.
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[illegible] TILES. CEMENT &c
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FORT, BOMBAY.

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SHELL BRAND
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ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,
AGENTS:
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At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
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DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOOD TEETH
are essential to health, but good artificial teeth badly set are worse than no teeth at all.
If your teeth want seeing to, then you want to see
MRS. L. HADENBURST,
THE PRACTICAL DENTIST,
1872, HORNBY ROAD.
(Opposite [illegible] RAWAY AND LADLAW.)

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
HEAD OFFICES:—
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CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

WATCH & COMPASS COMBINED.
A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE WATCH AND ACCURATE COMPASS.
Invaluable to Military, Forest and P. W. Officers, Shikaris, &c.
To introduce this useful innovation we propose to offer the first consignment at the exceptionally low price of Rs. 27 each. After these are exhausted the price will be Rs. 35.
Description:
Nickel Crystal face keyless lever, compensated balance, bold dial, sunk second circle. Carefully adjusted and timed.
The Compass at the back of Watch in set flush with case and is protected by a strong glass 1 inch in diameter. This enables movements of needle to be observed without opening Watch.
GENERAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.
MARCKS & CO. Ltd.,
The Premier Jewellers of Western India,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARD
W. J. BROOKE,
GENERAL SURVEYOR, APPRAISER, & ADJUSTER
of claims of all kinds,
25 years' experience in Cotton and Produce,
28, CHURCHGATE BUILDINGS,
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WHY NOT GET RID
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OLD PIANO
Which has seen its best days and is now rather a source of annoyance than of pleasure?
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GIVE THE BEST VALUE
for such an instrument, in exchange for a Good Piano which will satisfy your artistic requirements, and win your approval for absolute reliability.
S. ROSE & Co., have the best selection of Pianos in India, and supply on special terms for Cash, for Hire, or on the Easy Payment System.
FORT, BOMBAY.
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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.
Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.
Apply to—
GEO. [illegible]ERVICE & Co.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKAY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 61, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 15, 1907.

LORD CROMER.

THE news of the resignation of Lord Cromer has come to us as a surprise. It is startling because of the dangerous crisis which has been brought on by the ebullition of an irresponsible and unrepresentative nationalism, which, with overt expression and candid confession, aims at the complete deletion of British Government in Egypt. The anxiety with which we have watched Egyptian affairs during the past six months has been greatly allayed by the comforting knowledge that one of the wisest and sincerest of statesmen with whom England has ever been blessed held the reins of Egyptian administration. We have always felt that however grave the crisis might become Lord Cromer was a man, and perhaps the only man, who could meet it. Now that a break down of health makes it essential that he should lay down the rod of service our anxieties will be multiplied. We can only hope that out of a great need a great man, in Sir Eldon Gorst, may arise worthy and capable of combatting new forces that are ushering in the new phase of modern Egyptian life and are threatening to undo so much of the patient laborious work of the past twenty years. We can only trust that the departure of Lord Cromer will not be taken as a signal for further revolt against British rule, and that his successor will receive, as he has been promised the emphatic and undivided support of every English Government. There is one fact at least that is promissory of hope, which is that Government is thoroughly alive to the dangerous condition of affairs and the necessity of undivided counsels.

Lord Cromer! His name has become connected with all that expresses useful greatness, unblemished probity, wise administration, iron resolve, far-sighted vision, and profound success. What worthy eulogy can we pronounce upon such a man? It is said in England that all roads lead to London. It may be as truly said that wherever the cross-roads of Egyptian reform intersect there is a two-fingered sign-post. The first finger points backwards the second forward to Progress. The fact is that the evolution of modern Egyptian life is the gradual transformation into a living organic National being of the *self* of Lord Cromer. He is the Father of Modern Egypt, and his child, as it has grown, has proven the law of heredity by displaying its parent's characteristics. From the time that he, as Captain Baring, was commissioned in 1878 with Mr. (later Sir Charles) Rivers Wilson and M. de Blignieres, to lay bare the anatomy of Ismail Pasha's fiscal administration, on ward through his work in India as Financial Secretary to the Viceroy till his return from India to Cairo as Major Sir Evelyn Baring, then onward through that wonderful unravelling-of-the-knot period of his life, which placed the all but wrecked finances of Egypt in a state of financial equilibrium, we find the same dominating policy. He shaped his financial policy to meet the needs and to ease the burdens of the poorer classes of the community for which he worked. While he consecrated his will on the living present and its requirements he focussed his far-seeing eye on the possibilities of the future. Every step he took, led, not only to immediate relief, but was a movement towards some greater achievement that was to be. His actions ever took their vim from a mysterious combination of a superlative wisdom and indomitable faith. He sowed circumspectly to-day believing that he would reap the more to-morrow. He held that the certainty of future progress, humanly speaking, was dependent on present concentrated endeavour. Thus there are two dominant notes running through nearly all his classic reports:—Present duty—future hope. He would urge the necessity for careful, wise, and energetic application so that one day Egypt would know her true self and her true friends. He kept before him at once the object he had in view and the reason for his presence in Egypt. He was there to give to a distracted and unhappy country those principles, and to disengage those forces, which would make for stability and progress. When he came he found Egypt in the hands of financial wolves. Ismail's indebtedness was over a hundred millions sterling. The country's credit was paralysed. And, in as much as sorrows never come singly but in battalions, he was brought face to face with all the evils to which an oriental State may be heir. Hostile Internationism, overpowering indebtedness, unbridled corruption, flagrant injustice, the corvee, irregular taxation, unsafe Frontiers, inefficient Army, unwelcome conscription, and multitudes of other chaos-producing forces, reigned supreme. Such was the host opposed to Lord Cromer in his early days and against which he flung the whole power of his being. Slowly he treated the case, as a learned physician will often do in complicated instances, by treating first the disease which is ant.-vital and when its progress has been sufficiently arrested, then the next most serious trouble. That was Lord Cromer's plan. He was persuaded from the first that the most immediately pressing reform was fiscal. In this direction he expended his whole energy. He held that the administrative reforms must follow after. The first duty was to get Egypt out of the hands of her European money-lenders. Step by step this was done. We cannot here go through all the work of the Caisse de la Debte Publique and subsequent unifying of Egyptian Government Bonds. Suffice it to say that these Government bonds have risen from £E 58 to £E 108 in spite of the parallel development of the country and the contemporaneous expenditure necessitated by it. With the disappearance of debt came increasing votes of money for Irrigation, and the Nile was gradually conquered for the land instead of wasted to the tune of millions of tons of water rushing out at Damietta and Rosetta into the Mediterranean. Moneys voted for engineering gave the Assouan Dam and the Barrages, at Cairo and Assiout. The Corvée was then abolished and regular taxation took the place of plunder. The Fellaheen began to lift up their heads in confidence. For the first time in Egypt's history Justice was dispensed through regulated courts of the realm. The pestilences which had devasted the near East from time immemorial were tackled by Sanitary Boards of most eminent medical men. And last of all the gradual improvement of the Army and amelioration of the soldier's lot gave that instrument which helped to overthrow Mahdism and to restore to Egypt her long-threatened frontiers.

All these blessings came through the careful and economical use of a little wealth, and it is not too much to say they came primarily from that fiscal policy in the strength of which Lord Cromer began to grapple with the disease-striken land over which he was called by England to exercise his mind. We have indicated that the blessings into which modern Egypt has entered have depended upon Lord Cromer the Financier. In fact his colossal success has again and again been put down solely to financial administrative ability. That he has shown extraordinary capacity for labour, great financial and economic skill, untiring patience, high moral courage, much insight into native character—that has gained the general confidence by habitually frank outspokenness and candour; all this, though true, scarcely supplies a sufficient answer to the question of Lord Cromer's success. We think the solution is probably to be found at the root of the policy he adopted. At the root of every act of his we find the aim has been the greatest good of the greatest number; general content based on well-being. It has preferred the many to the few, and powerlessness to privilege. The economic base of Lord Cromer's policy has been the desire to leave an appreciable margin in the hands of the taxpayer, to allow it is fructify in the pockets of the people. Thus the growth of an economic spirit, of fore thought, self-denial, and thrift have been the priceless gifts with which he has endowed Modern Egypt. The basis of Lord Cromer's policy, therefore, has been sympathy with the Egyptian. Ever willing to study the standpoint of the native population, ever willing to give to them his heart's sympathy and his master mind, he has, with a hand as hard as iron, but as tender as a young mother's, unlaced the inflexible bands, which gave an unnatural and constricted development, and, in the place of those causes which have so often led to the decadence of so many Oriental states, he has given to Egypt those which make for stability and progress. Lord Cromer needs neither plaudits nor eulogies of men. His works will live to offer their own testimony, and if they must be recorded it will not be so much on the fading scroll of History as on the immortal tablets of a Nation's memory.

THE CORRUPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO.

RARELY has any town received so many thrusts forward into notoriety in so short a time as San Francisco. First came the Earthquake and to-day there is still the question of the Japanese, most inadequately settled. To-day too there is something convulsing the town which is attracting the attention of the world. Some months ago Reuter called that the Californian capital had been described as the most corrupt city in the world. The American papers are now corroborating this statement and the history of how the "graft" started is published with a wealth of detail which sets the law of libel at defiance. In 1901 an obscure Jewish lawyer named Abraham Ruef, who had been a local "boss" in a small way of the Republican party, quarrelled with his leaders over the selection of a candidate for the city mayoralty, and he promptly crossed over to the side of the Labour Unionists with the votes of which he had control. A man called Schmitz was nominated for the mayoralty by the labour unions and was elected by a small majority against the Republican candidate. Not many years before, practically the complete control of the municipal affairs of San Francisco had been placed under the rule of the mayor, and in the hands of an honest man the system had worked well. There were, however, unlimited possibilities for a man of small conscience, and the new mayor soon showed that he had realised them. In his own personality there was nothing particularly to qualify him for his office except his handsome figure and a ready tongue. He was at the time earning dol. 40 a week—in a city where the cost of living is high—as leader of the orchestra in the Columbia Theatre, and was president of the Musicians' Union. He had previously attempted higher things in various business enterprises, but had not met with success. Scarcely had he stepped into the mayoralty when he wrote a letter to Abraham Ruef, who had acted as his attorney, intimating that throughout his term of office he would be guided by Ruef's advice and judgment. This letter was sent to the newspapers by Ruef, and was interpreted as a hint that those who wanted favours from the municipalities had better deal through him. From that time the lawyer was the "boss" of San Francisco.

In an incredibly short time the Municipal offices were filled will men whose sole claim to their positions was that they were expert blackmailers. The most amazing state of affairs occurred in connection with disorderly houses. These were first placed upon a system of taxation and then a scheme of blackmail which forced all purchases to be made at special "Municipal" shops, was instituted. Then came another stage. A big building was erected at a cost of 20,000 dollars, which very soon became known to the public as the "Municipal Crib," and to secure its complete success rival houses in the neighbourhood were prosecuted and suppressed. It is said that the profits from this source totalled 300,000 dollars in the first year. Now has come the prosecution and the exposures show that even the lowest servants of the Municipality have been making huge incomes out of bribes which ranged between £100 and £30,000. There is no doubt that President Roosevelt has taken more than a mere interest in the prosecution of the San Francisco "grafters." The Federal Government practically lent Mr. Heney, the chief prosecuting officer, to San Francisco. He is one of the ablest lawyers in the Federal service, and was given a year's leave of absence in order that he might be appointed Assistant District Attorney of San Francisco. The extraordinary thing is that while the earthquake has been the cause of the ultimate breaking up of the gang it has also proved the most profitable time they have ever enjoyed.

WHAT IS A PRIME MOVER?

SOME time ago the Chief Collector of Customs at Colombo ruled that an electric motor is not a "prime mover" and the decision has given rise to an interesting controversy in which no one is satisfied. The Collector's line of reasoning was that a motor cannot be a prime mover because it draws its motive force from the electric cables. That seems very fair until one considers that a gas engine, allowed to be imported free from duty into Ceylon, does exactly the same thing from pipes. This, naturally, was pointed out to the Collector, and the enterprising importers thought they had won their case. But the Collector thought otherwise. That he is wrong we have little doubt. A steam engine is considered a prime mover and yet it draws its energy from a (possibly) distant source through steam pipes. It is the boiler—or its fire-box—which is the prime mover, not the engine. So with gas engines. But the Colombo Collector of Customs holds that a gas engine is a prime mover because it treats the gas internally and so sets free its latent force—at least that is a brief statement of his argument. Curiously, however, he fails to see that it is the peculiar mechanism of the motor, the winding of wire around the arms and the position between the magnets, which transforms the electricity into a direct potential force. It is also held that a water turbine is not a prime mover because it is a user and not a generator of power. Four University Extension lectures and the study of the first four chapters of almost any simple book on dynamics would probably convince the Collector that he has taken up an untenable position. Webster, who is usually accepted as an authority on the meaning of words, describes a prime mover as "an engine or machine, the object of which is to receive and modify force and motion, as supplied by some natural source, and apply them to drive other machines as a water wheel, a water-pressure engine, a steam engine, a hot air engine, etc. Having, as we think, shown conclusively that the Collector in question was scientifically wrong, it only remains to be said that a little common sense in the first place would have entirely obviated the difficulty.

IT is notified that the Viceroy will arrive at Simla privately by road on Tuesday afternoon the 23rd instant.

H. M. S. *Sphinx*, Commander W. S. Bowman sailed on Saturday for Muscat.

H. M. S. *Redbreast*, Commander Walter Hose, arrived in harbour from Muscat, on Saturday morning.

IT is unofficially stated that Lord Kitchener's term of service will be prolonged to November 1908.

A JOINT Conference of the Calcutta Municipality and the Port Commissioner is considering the question of raising loans by public bodies.

RAILWAY thefts on passenger trains are becoming common on the East Indian Railway. The Calcutta papers to-day contain reports of two further thefts.

HEAVY rain fell in Mussoorie on Friday and Saturday with much hail and thunderstorms coming from a southerly direction, and it is quite cold again.

A CABLEGRAM from London to the *Statesman* dated April 13, states that dealers are keeping their stocks of tea at a minimum, but there is little prospect of more than a penny reduction. This is not favoured as it would involve fractions for retailers.

—VALUATION of molasses for Indian customs purposes is by a Government notification changed to two rupees six annas per cent. when shipped from Java and six annas more than this amount when from other countries. The duty is to be five per cent.

ON enquiry at the British India Steam Navigation Company's office, on Saturday, we were informed that the steamer *Bulimba*, which went ashore near the Island of Aboo Musa, in the Persian Gulf, has been refloated, and is on her way to Karachi.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches were on the last day of:—March 1905, Rs. 16,12,47,000; March 1906, Rs. 17,67,22,000; March 1907, Rs. 15,47,60,000.

THE Honourable Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, B.A., LL.B., has been elected a Councillor of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in the Ward vacancy caused by the non-acceptance of office by the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to England on Saturday by the P. and O. Mail steamer *China*, were: The Hon. Mr. Justice Lewis, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, Lady Clarke, Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. A. W. Cruickshank, Genl. and Mrs. Geo Henry, Maj.-Genl. Sir James Willcocks, and the Hon. Mr. E. L. Winter.

THE Reverend W. K. Firminger has denied to the *Statesman's* representative that he declined to conduct the funeral service of the late Mr. J. G. Meugens. All he did was to ask the undertaker to ascertain whether his relatives would give a certificate that the deceased was a member of the Anglican communion and he never received an answer. There is no justification for the assumption that we would have refused. The question never arose and Reverened Firminger was not given an opportunity of getting beyond a preliminary formality.

THE Concerts of the Westminster Glee singers have been so popular that in response to a general desire it has been decided to prolong the season. Those who have not already enjoyed the delightful singing of the whole company and that of little Master Hole in particular should lose no time in booking seats. Those who have already attended a concert need no such advice and only the intimation that there will be two more concerts on Monday and Tuesday, with a matinee on Tuesday at five o'clock, when there will be an entire change of programme.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., has been appointed a Municipal Councillor by Government in place of the Honourable Arthur Hill Trevor resigned. We congratulate Government and the Corporation; but we would have preferred Mr. Edwardes as acting Municipal Commissioner. No other Civilian is so conversant with public opinion in Bombay and none so fully in touch with both Anglo-Indian and Indian interests. His experiences as Census Commissioner, as Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act and as Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, have led to his understanding of all sections of the community, and his qualifications for the Commissionership are unique.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Guardian*:—"The Bishop of Bombay objects to the presence of children at celebrations of the Holy Communion. The early Church, on the contrary, made special provisions for their presence, as may be seen by referring to the Liturgy of the Apostolic Constitutions, commonly called the Clementine Liturgy, which dates from about A.D. 370-380. In the earlier part of that Liturgy, just before the dismissal of the catechumens, there is this rubric:—"Let all the people pray for them with devotion," using a short Litany which follows. At the conclusion of this Ectene, or Litany, is this rubric:—"To each of these petitions which the deacon utters let the people, as we said before and more especially the little children, answer: Lord have mercy." Furtheron in the service, at the commencement of the Anaphora, is this rubric:—"Let the children stand near the bema." After other rubrics the service continues:—"Let none of the catechumens, let none of the hearers, let none, who are not of the faithful, let none of the heterodox remain. Approach ye who have prayed the first prayer. Mothers, take charge of your children." The S.P.C.K. publishes an English translation of the Liturgy, and from it I have quoted.—E. W. Moore."

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Franco-German Susceptibilities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 30.

The construction of the projected Channel Tunnel having been regarded as a forlorn hope by the French public for many weeks past little surprise or disappointment was caused here by the news that the British Premier and Lord Crewe had declared in Parliament that the Government could not support the Bill which had been filed by the promoters of the scheme. Regret is, of course, felt at the abandonment of a scheme from which both France and England were expected to reap so much moral and material advantage, but great things are promised by the foreshadowed extension of the spirit of the *entente cordiale* to commercial relations. In fact, the great object on both sides the Channel will now be to foster an Anglo-French economic *entente*. The idea of the construction of a great Channel Ferry is already being seriously considered and may be expected before long to assume practical shape.

VISIT OF THE KING OF SIAM TO FRANCE.

A relaxation of the tension that has prevailed in the relations between France and Siam for the last fifteen years is indicated by the approaching visit of the King of Siam to France. His Majesty is now on his way to this country where he will be the guest of the Republic. There is no doubt that the conclusion of the Anglo-French *entente cordiale* has had much to do with this satisfactory issue of the negotiations between France and her formerly troublesome neighbour in Indo-China. The beneficent Anglo-French agreement has had a wholesome effect not only upon Siam but upon other minor States who perceiving France and Great Britain to be in complete accord have not failed to realise the advantage of settling definitively all outstanding questions with these great Powers.

THE JENA DISASTER.

The official report of the board of enquiry upon the Jena disaster has not yet been published but there is a consensus of semi-official naval opinion tending to confirm the opinion expressed by M. Charles Bos reported last week in these columns. The Director of Naval Artillery and the Artillery officers are, however, stated to have affirmed that the powder has not deteriorated and that the explosion was due to carelessness in handling it. Some of the officers still maintain the theory of malevolence.

THE KING'S HOLIDAY IN FRANCE.

Queen Alexandra will not come to Biarritz on rejoining the King but will go to Toulon where their Majesties are expected on April 6th in order to embark for their Mediterranean cruise.

FRANCO-GERMAN SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

It is only too easy at all times to arouse Franco-German susceptibilities and it is on the eastern frontier of France perhaps that the greatest care has to be exercised to prevent friction and the occurrence of "incidents" which treated injudiciously might assume the greatest gravity. The Franco-German frontier is most jealously guarded. Army Corps in a state of instant preparation for war line it on either side so that great circumspection in speech and action is incumbent upon the commanding Generals, French and German, to maintain relations on a correct footing. A case has just occurred, this time on the French side which has necessitated the removal of General Bailloud from the command of the 20th Army Corps having its headquarters at Nancy. At a banquet given to the Colonel of the 26th Regiment, an Alsatian, on retiring after 35 years' service, this officer regretted that they had not seen the war of revenge which all had so long expected. Still, that war was bound to come, and the qualities and valour of his regiment would prove to the Germans that it was equal to the task. General Bailloud replying to his retiring subordinate said "You recalled with perfect accuracy that we were within an ace of war in 1905. The same causes may produce the same effects. War may occur. Let us hope that in that case the 26th Regiment will together with the others, restore her lost provinces to France and your home to you, Colonel." The Minister of War decided that it was impossible for General Bailloud to remain in command of the Eastern frontier after expressing himself so imprudently, and therfore transferred him to the command at Montpellier. There has been a debate in the Chamber of Deputies upon this military incident and upon another involving the important principle of restraining officers on active service from publicly expressing opinions on political affairs. As regards General Bailloud the view expressed by the opposition speakers was that the Government in transferring that officer to another command simply acted in obedience to Socialistic pressure and that the General had been hardly dealt with. It was also clear that the individual who reported the General's words to the Minister was pretty generally regarded by the House as an unutterable speak The Socialist argument was that everything must be done to maintain peace for only thus could democracy make progress. The War Minister defended his action on the ground that General Bailloud's remarks were most injudicious even dangerous, and repudiated any other motive for transferring him to another command. The other ground on which the Government was attacked was the matter of the reinstatement of Lieutenant Tisserand Delange who was cashiered last year for making a political demonstration at the Bourse du Travail in Paris. That officer in full regimentals mounted the platform and in presence of a meeting of working men agitating in favour of the great May Day demonstrations, laid his sword before the Chairman declaring that his company and also others would not fire upon the masses. On being questioned later by the Military Governor of Paris Lieutenant Delange said "I will never order my men to fire upon the works." The Minister of War said that Lieutenant Delange's military chiefs had recommended him as a worthy object of administrative indulgence who had moreover expressed sorrow for his breach of discipline. Nevertheless it is an unfortunate coincidence that disgrace of General Bailloud and the reinstatement of Lieutenant Delange should have been decreed at the same time and there can be little doubt that Socialist influence was at work in both cases, particularly in that of Lieutenant Delange which is really perhaps the more serious of the two. But to the Socialist party here as elsewhere patriotism and nationalism are distasteful, while the fiercest denunciations are poured upon the idea of employing force, military or other, for the repression of the most brutal and sanguinary popular excesses. It would greatly hasten the advent of the great socialist revolution of which we hear so much if many officers, at some critical moment, imitated Lieutenant Delange. The Kaiser who so closely watches French affairs must feel grim satisfaction in such incidents as these.

UNREST IN MOROCCO.

It may be remembered that in treating of Morrocan affairs in these columns I have expressed the conviction that the agreement of Algeciras really settled very little and that there was still trouble ahead more serious perhaps than what had gone before. But there seemed to be a consensus of make-believe among the Powers who were anxious to have done with a tiresome and dangerous business. Hence they were satisfied with little more than assurances from the Sultan and the Maghzen. No guarantees were exacted, not even the surrender of Raisuli the arch-disturber and intriguer who is now the honoured guest of the powerful Beni Arros tribe. Matters have been steadily going from bad to worse ever since the foreign warships were withdrawn and the Sultan was left alone to subdue the rebellious tribesmen and restore order and security tasks of which the Sultan and the Maghzen are incapable or unwilling to attempt. Colonel Muller the Comptroller of the Franco-Spanish Police of Morrocco, reached Tangier on March 14, but the organisation of the Police has not yet been begun and every possible resistance and obstruction to Colonel Muller's work is to be expected, on the part of the Maghzen. Such was the unhopeful state of things until last week when a sudden and violent change in the situation was brought about by the brutal murder by a fanatical mob of Dr. Manchamp, a French resident at Marakish. The Doctor had established a dispensary in the place and rendered good services to the natives, particularly during an epidemic of typhoid fever, but the more good he was able to effect by his Western medical methods the more obnoxious he became to the fanatical Moslems who finally succeeded in exciting the mob against him—helped somewhat perhaps by the fact that the Doctor, despite the good he did, was wanting in tact in dealing with the natives and failed to make sufficient allowance for their prejudices. The Ministry were naturally questioned in the Chamber on receipt of the news. In the debate which followed M. Pichon the Minister for Foreign Affairs, read a long list of instances in which the Maghzen had displayed against France the greatest ill-will. The murder of another Frenchman and the arrest or imprisonment of several others and finally the constant hostility of the Maghzen towards France in all Moorish affairs were mentioned by the Minister in his indictment. The situation had become intolerable and must be remedied.

FRENCH WAR-SHIPS AT TANGIER.

The Government had despatched two cruisers to Tangier and had resolved to occupy the town of Udja on the road to Fes, the necessary force being supplied from the Algerian garrison. The Chamber unanimously approved the declaration of the Government and the measures which it projected for exacting reparation for the murder of Dr. Mauchamp and all outstanding grievances. This time the French Government will insist upon a prompt settlement direct with the Sultan of all claims and will not allow any foreign interference between it and the Sultan. Udja is situated quite close to the Algerian frontier. Public opinion in Europe with the exception of Germany unreservedly approves the action of France as just but also as calculated to benefit European interests generally in Morocco. The attitude of the German press is, however, distinctly guarded and grudging. It is admitted that France has the right to exact guarantees for the safety of French subjects, but it is hoped that she has fully counted the cost of her action and is prepared to face all the consequences of the proposed occupation of Moorish territory. In fact it is already evident that the measures that may be taken by France in Morocco will be watched by Germany with no friendly eye. Moreover, France may find that a fanatical Moslem State like Morocco, poor, miserable and resourceless as it is, may yet be a very prickly pear to handle. Spain will send two warships to Moorish waters to indicate her moral support of French action but not active participation in the measures being taken by France. In fact Spanish public opinion would wholly disapprove of Spain being entangled in warlike operations in Morocco.

AGRARIAN RISING IN ROUMANIA.

A great part of Roumania is at present devastated by a peasant insurrection which has assumed the most formidable proportions. So serious in fact is the state of things that, unless the present lawlessness is ruthlessly and completly repressed, the Roumanian dynasty and State may be shaken to their foundations. The movement commenced early in the present month in the extreme north of Moldavia and spread thence to the neighbourhood of Jassy and thence down the valley of the Pruth by Vaslui, Hushi and Berlat. Then the peasant bands passed over into Wallachia and became more daring and destructive than ever in the country north-east of Bucharest and along the valley of the Danube at Simnitza Alexandria and as far west as Craiova. The movement seems now to have abated in the north and slightly also in some other districts. Shocking excesses were perpetrated in Moldavia early in the revolt, but those committed in Wallachia last Saturday and Sunday were of a still more savage and terrible character. Whole villages, country houses and farm buildings and large granaries stocked with corn have been burnt. In fact, a blind and furious thirst for destruction and devastation would appear to have been the sole impelling power of these peasant bands which are very similar to the Jacquerie of mediæval times or the French revolutionary period. The cause of the rising, though it may not justify the excesses committed, is sufficient to explain the revolt of the peasants against the present state of things under which their lot has become simply unendurable. Nothing will mend it except a thorough re-casting of the land system under which the peasants suffer the greatest injustice and cannot make a living. King Charles is not unconscious of the urgent necessity for land reform, and it is to be hoped that he will find capable and honest Ministers to assist him in this most necessary work.

The King has issued a proclamation to his people appealing to them to assist him in restoring order and tranquillity and announcing that he has agreed to the immediate suppression of some heavy taxes. Other important measures for the relief of the peasants are also announced. The proclamation declares, however, that while applying the law justly, the Government will vigorously suppress all disorders and severely punish all seeking to profit by robbery. This warning is all the more necessary as the character of the movement has changed since the outset. It was at first, says the Bucharest correspondent of the *Times*, purely agrarian, the peasants demanding land at low prices and seeking to liberate themselves from the grinding tyranny of the farmers or middlemen, most of whom are Jews. But since the extension of the movement to the Southern provinces there are indications that a widespread organisation is at work and that destruction pure and simple rather than plunder or personal revenge is the leading motive. It has been observed that the insurrectionary bands in pursuing their destroying path from village to village are composed to some extent of strangers, townsmen, and even foreigners, and it is believed that the anarchist societies over the Russian frontier have been for some time past extending their organisation into Roumania.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

A BURIAL SCANDAL.

The late Mr. Meugens.

We extract the following from "Capital" of yesterday's date:—

Last Sunday one of our well-known citizens passed away after a comparatively short illness at the age of 69. Mr. J. G. Meugens came to Calcutta in 1863 and joined the firm of Messrs. Maran and Co, of Indigo fame. Ten years thereafter he became a partner in the firm, and retired as a partner in 1892, but still kept in connection with the firm in their Indigo business. His widow and daughter and two sons are all in England, and they will realise that the kindly sympathy of many friends in India surrounded them in their sorrow. Mr. Meugens was a good man, and after all it is character by which we test the value of our fellows. As an outsider I was under the impression that the Church of England was broad enough and comprehensive enough to enable her to allow her beautiful service to be read at the grave over the ashes of a good man, even although he had not been able to give his intellectual assent to her thirty-nine articles. I have been undoceived. I understand that the Rev. Mr. Firminger of St. Stephens Church declined to go and read the service at the grave of Mr. Meugens: so much the worse for Mr. Firminger.

Probably we have not heard the last of this little episode. Very likely Mr. Firminger may be moved to define his own position and to state precisely the grounds upon which he declined to officiate at the grave of Mr. Meugens. Many clergymen of the Church of England at home would have read the service over the remains of a man such as Mr. Meugens was, as a pure matter of course. What does Bishop Copplestone say on this matter? And would every clergyman in Calcutta belonging to the Episcopal denomination have acted as Mr. Firminger did! The matter is more important than it at first appears. I do not think it matters one iota whether a Clergyman reads the service or not so far as the departed one is concerned, but at such a time the relatives and friends may derive comfort and benefit from such a service when it is reality, and not a mere perfunctory performance. A State paid Church of England clergyman in India has it as one of his duties to perform the burial service for Europeans when they die. I would like to see it clearly laid down what powers of refusal by law (if any) Mr. Firminger had when he refused to read the service over the remains of a good man like Mr. Meugens, because he preferred to go direct to his God instead of through the channel of a church.

The Rev. Herbert Anderson, our well-known citizen, came to the rescue, and reverently did what Mr. Firminger had refused to do. And so the matter ended. But it would be well to have matters like these cleared up for the future for it will add a new terror to life, if the Firmingers of the Episcopalian denomination are to get leave to act themselves up as inquisitors and sit in judgment on the intellectual beliefs of good men before they will consent to read the burial service over their remains. If Bishop Copplestone is a man of common sense he ought to keep his young clergymen better in hand, and prevent them from making themselves ridiculous. It would be well at the same time to let the public know the attitude of the Bishop and his clergy in regard to performing the burial rites over cremated ashes. The body of Mr. Meugens was cremated, but this fact had nothing to do with Mr. Firminger's refusal. But a few months ago another clergyman had to run and ask his Bishop whether it would be lawful to read the service at a cremation, and if so, whether before or after. The Bishop decided that the service should be read over ashes after the fire had done its work. Adherents to the Church of England ought to know where they are in these circumstances. As for others, there are plenty of clergymen gifted with commonsense who can always be trusted to do a brotherly act at any time.

[See our to-day's telegram for further information.]

LORD CROMER'S RESIGNATION.

OLD POLICY TO CONTINUE.

Foreign Opinion.

SFECIAL TRIBUTE PROPOSED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The *Times*, in a leading article, says that while Lord Cromer's loss is a National blow, the interlude in the House of Commons yesterday shows a complete agreement between both parties to pursue the work linked with Lord Cromer's name.

The appointment of Sir Eldon Gorst ensures the continuity of Lord Cromer's policy.

LONDON APRIL 13.

The French and German Press make most sympathetic comments on Lord Cromer's resignation and express confidence in the policy of his successor.

The Paris *Temps* says "after Lord Cromer's departure, as hitherto no spokes will be put in the wheel of British action. France will not interfere in the legal struggle which has begun between the British representatives and a section of Egyptian opinion."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says "everything the English have done for Egypt in the last quarter of a century is valuable, solid and durable.

The *Chronicle* understands that Government desires to pay to Lord Cromer some special tribute which may take the form of a money grant.

CAPTAIN GROGAN'S SENTENCE.

Appeal from the Rand.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Rand Pioneers, who are th most influential British body in the Transvaal, have called on General Botha, urging him to intercede on behalf of Captain Grogan and his companions, whose sentences Lord Elgin has declined to revise.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

Arrival at Marseilles.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have arrived at Marseilles. They will stay a few days in Paris.

BYE-ELECTION RESULT.

Unopposed Return.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Walter Nugent, Nationalist, has been returned unopposed for South West Meath.

"INVINCIBLE" LAUNCHED.

Commendable Secrecy.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Cruiser *Invincible* has been launched at Elswick. Great secrecy is being observed as to the details of her construction.

ANOTHER NAVAL COLLISION.

Destroyers Seriously Damaged.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Torpedo Boat Destroyers *Ferret* and *Osprey* have collided in the Channel. Both were damaged, the *Osprey* seriously.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Enthusiastic Reception at Malta.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Their Majesties have arrived at Malta, where hey were heartily cheered. They will stay for several days.

VISIT TO ITALY.

Naval Splendour.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

King Edward and King Emmanuel meet on the 18th April at Gaeta, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and Queen Helen.

The British and Italian Squadrons will escort the respective Royal Yachts.

THE BENGUELA RAILWAY.

Settlement of the Labour Difficulty.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Two thousand two hundred and fifty Indians from Durban, including women and children, have sailed to work on the Benguela Railway.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Jury Discharged.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The jury which disagreed in the Thaw Trial has been discharged.

THE TROUBLES IN ROUMANIA.

Peasants Become Passive Resisters.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

Though the Roumanian peasants have been subdued, they are paralyzing the country by refusing to work until the Government's promises have been fulfilled.

REACTIONARIES IN CHINA.

BRITISH INTERESTS THREATENED.

Reformer Politically Banished.

THE GREAT FAMINE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Peking correspondent of the *Times* announces that the able and reforming Minister, Tang Shao Yi, has been appointed Governor of the Mukden Province. He consequently relinquishes all the posts that he holds in Peking.

A leading article, commenting on the affair, refers to the ascendancy of the reactionary party and the denunciation of foreign influence by Progressives and Conservatives alike.

Our diplomacy, says the article, will probably be severely taxed to defend British interests in China, while this spread-eagle style is indulged in even by enlightened Chinese.

Advices from Shanghai state that the conditions in the famine region are growing worse and that relief is inadequate. Ten millions of people are suffering and three millions are starving and are uprooting the growing crops for food. Probably five thousand people are dying daily.

The Viceroy of the province has telegraphed his thanks for foreign relief and says that it has dissipated the anti-foreign sentiment.

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Premiers' Arrivals in London.

SPECIAL RECEPTION TO GENERAL BOTHA.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws of Edinburgh University has been conferred upon the Premiers of the Cape, Natal, and New Zealand Colonies.

There was a brilliant ceremony.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Sir Wilfred Laurier and other Canadian Ministers have arrived at Liverpool.

They proceeded to London to attend the Colonial Conference.

General Botha landed to-day at Southampton. The Mayor and Corporation drove in State to the Docks and presented an address on board. General Botha replied in Dutch, apologising for his imperfect English, and expressing his thanks for the hearty welcome.

LATER.

General Botha has had a two hours' interview with Lord Elgin at the Colonial Office.

SIR J. MACKEY APPOINTED FOR INDIA.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

It is officially stated that the opening meeting of the Colonial Conference will be private. Lord Elgin will preside and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman will deliver an address of welcome.

Mr. Morley has appointed Sir James Mackay to represent India.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Settlement of the "Expert" Difficulty.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

M. Stolypin has officially written to M. Golovin insisting that the admission of strangers into the Duma Building, is illegal, and stating that he would order the police to exclude them.

He privately suggested that when it is desired to consult experts, the Committees should meet elsewhere.

The Opposition decided, under protest, to adopt this course.

THE STRIKE IN HAMBURG.

Still Waging Strongly.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

The strike in Hamburg continues unabated. Fresh dockers were engaged in London to-day.

MR. BEERBOHM TREE IN GERMANY.

The Emperor as Critic.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Mr. Beerbohm Tree, with a full company, has had an enthusiastic reception in Berlin. He gave a performance of "Richard III." The Emperor was present, wearing the uniform of a British General. The Empress was also present.

The Emperor received Mr. Tree, and discussed Shakespeare with him.

THE "JENA" EXPLOSION.

Supposed Cause.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The Senatorial Commission of Enquiry at Toulon has reported that the explosion on the battleship *Jena* was due to the deterioration of the so-called "B" powder.

CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR ENDED.

Nicaragua Victorious.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The War in Central America is ended. President Bonilla of Honduras has surrendered to the Nicaraguans.

LORD WILLIAM NEVILL SENTENCED.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Lord William Nevill has been sentenced to one year's hard labour.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Lieutenant-Colonel Napier Stuart is dead.

THE VICEROY'S SHOOTING EXCURSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, RIKHEKESH, APRIL 13.

On Thursday, after breakfast, the whole of the Viceregal Party went into the jungles opposite the bank of the Ganges. The Viceroy had a difficult shoot at a cheetah at a range of 250 yards which, although seriously wounded, ran a long way till Captain Elgie fired, hitting it again in the shoulder, and finally a bullet from Captain Mackenzie settled the beast. Soon after, Capt. Elgie accounted for another cheetah and one pig. A hog and deer also fell to the same gun. The party returned to Camp at 7-30 p.m., thoroughly enjoying an exciting day's sport.

On Friday, rain fell in Camp and a sharp thunderstorm was brewing all day which burst in Mussoorie. Notwithstanding the weather the Party went across the river at 11-30, the Viceroy shooting one wild boar handsomely. All returned to Camp by nightfall. To-day preparations are going on in Camp for a break-up, the party proceeding to Hardwar by rafts. In the afternoon the weather was cloudy but is promising.

Captain Holden, who returned to Dehra last Tuesday, is making arrangements for a Mohun shoot, good *khubber* of tiger having been received from there. The Viceregal Party was very pleased with Rikhekesh, although the bag may have been larger if weather conditions were more favourable. Tiger could not be persuaded within range on account of the absence of sun and heat, though several were located.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP, RIKHEKESH, APRIL 13.

There has been steady thundering all day and on account of a storm threatening, the Viceroy cancelled the expedition by river to Hardwar. A special train was, therefore, ordered from Hardwar to Rikhekesh Road and the Viceregal party leaves for Dehra at 5 o'clock this evening.

Captain Elgee left this morning and will arrive at Dehra in the afternoon.

Lord Francis Scott, A.-D.-C., is expected at Circuit House to-morrow morning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEHRADUN, APRIL 14.

Elaborate arrangements were made at Hardwar yesterday for the reception of the Viceroy. All the principal officials were present at the Bathing Ghat where arches and decorations were erected, and, to add to the general disappointment, when the Viceroy left Rikhikesh the storm that had threatened had blown away and bright sun showed itself vexatiously, making as fine an evening as could have been wished for a boating ex ursion to Hardwar. The Viceregal Party personally shared in the disappointment but atoned for it by enjoying a fine walk from the camp to the station.

Before leaving Rikhikesh Road the Viceroy thanked and shook hands with Mr. Hope, the Superintendent of the Doon, and Mr. Courthorpe, Conservator of Forests, who remained in Camp, but are returning to Dehra to-day. The Viceroy and Lady Violet, accompanied by Miss Salberg, Colonel Dunlop-Smith, C. I. E., Major Fielding, D. S. O., Captain Mackenzie, A.-D.-C., and Major Watson, C. I. E., arrived at Dehra at 6-40 last evening. Rajah Runbeersingh and Kunwar Tejh Bahadursingh came with the Special and Capt. Anderson, the District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Richardson the District Superintendent Police and other police and railway officials came on the train. On alighting at Dehra the Viceroy shook hands with Rajah Runbeersingh and Kunwar Tejh Bahadursingh and after a brief conversation with the former left by motor with Lady Violet and Major Watson, the remaining party following in a phaeton. On return to Circuit House the party went in to dinner.

The Viceroy, Lady Elliot, and party thoroughly enjoyed the week's outing at Rikhikesh where the camp, police, and other arrangements were excellent, the camping ground selected being one of the best in the United Provinces. Great credit is due to Mr. Hope for the perfect arrangements he made for the Viceroy's comfort and enjoyment; also to Rajah Runbeersingh, and Messrs. Courthorpe and Odonald for their valuable assistance. The muddy condition of the river precluded successful fishing on account of rain, and the weather affected better shooting being obtained.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected tomorrow evening for the races which have been arranged for the 20th instant.

GANGES BRIDGE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Sara Site Selected by Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The Simla correspondent wiring concerning the Ganges Bridge Committee's report which is published as a Supplement to the Calcutta edition of the *Gazette of India* to-day, says that the Committee unanimously recommend the bridge being built at Raita (Sara), and lay before the Government, the universal hope and expectation of the Commercial community and of the general public that the investigation and report of the Committee will result in immediate and practical action.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

A Report of the Ganges Bridge Committee is to-day published here in a bulky volume with a map. It also appears in to-day's "Gazette of India." The Calcutta Committee urge that the bridge should be built without delay and that they select Raita, a point about five miles above Sara Ghat, as it is preferable to any other site which has been proposed for it. They are against extending the metre gauge system to Calcutta or to the South of the Ganges, on the grounds that trade requires complete terminal accommodation without break of gauge, and that only a partial terminal accommodation would be practicable. They hold that there would be every advantage in extending the metre gauge so long as complete terminal facilities could be given it, but they do not feel justified in supporting a scheme which, while being expensive, would still require a part and probably by fara larger part of metre gauge traffic to be transhipped in order to deliver it at its natural termni.

The appendices to the Report are voluminous. They include a letter from the Karachi Port Trust, pointing out that while the trustees of that port have no doubt that satisfactory arrangements can be made for dealing with metre-gauge traffic at Karachi, under no circumstances would it be possible to allow a metre gauge upon the Keanari Port Trust wharves, the whole of the goods there dealt with being loaded into and from broad gauge railway trucks.

The estimated cost of the Raita Bridge, which the Committee recommend, is two hundred and twelve lakhs.

LANDSLIPS ON THE NILGHIRI RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 13.

Owing to rain, several serious landships have occurred on the Nilghiri Railway line six miles from Coonoor station. Letters and parcels are transhipped, while passengers are not allowed to travel through to Mettupallayam. Arrangements will, however, be made immediately for the transhipment of passengers, and through traffic to Mettupallyam will be re-opened soon.

EUROPEAN MISSING.

Police Search after Mr. Stansbury.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The Calcutta Police are engaged in enquiries into the case of a European named C. M. S. Stansbury, who has been missing since yesterday. In the morning Stansbury and his brother and brother-in-law drove out to see the Hawkins's in the Garden Reach Australian Horse Depot. While there, Stansbury left the party, and since then he has not been seen by his friends.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1905.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India has been published for the year 1905. It deals with sickness and deaths in the European Army in India, in the Native Army and in the general population, while sections are devoted to the history of the chief diseases; of vaccination and of sanitary work, and to general remarks.

The main causes of death among European troops were, as usual, entiric fever and hepatic abscess, but the year was, on the whole, a healthy one, as there were, during the year, as compared with the previous year, 4,483 fewer men admitted to hospital; 319 fewer men constantly sick; 53 fewer deaths and 999 fewer men invalided.

The death averaged 10 per thousand while in the Native Army it was only 8·1 per thousand, the chief causes of death among the Native soldiers being pneumonia, remittent fever and tubercle of the lungs.

The mean death-rate among the general population was 35·96 per thousand. The highest death-rates were 47·55 per thousand in the Punjab 44 in the United Provinces and 38·59 in Bengal, and the lowest 21·4 in Madras.

The plague deaths in the Punjab were at the rate of 16·7 per thousand, so that but for the the presence of plague the year would have been exceptionally healthy.

The death-rates for the past five years show an almost steady increase, the rates per thousand having been:—for 1901, 29; for 1902, 31; for 1903, 35; for 1904, 33; and for 1905, 36.

MR. ROSS-SCOTT'S RETIREMENT.

Farewell Address by the Bar.

MR. SCOTT'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, APRIL 13.

Mr. Ross-Scott, who retired from the post of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh yesterday, was presented with an Address by the Hon. Sri Ram, Bahadur, C. I. E., on behalf of the Oudh Bar, who paid a tribute to his impartial administration of Justice in the province, and of his efforts to purify the administration which would long be remembered by the people and members of the Bar.

Mr. Ross-Scott in thanking the Bar said he had hoped to remain in the service for another year, but was compelled by the state of his health to send in his resignation. He thought every Officer of Government should resign when he was satisfied that from bad health or any other cause there was a possibility that he would be unable to perform his duties as they required. He had every confidence that Mr. Chamier, who succeeds him, would see that the reputation of the Subordinate Courts would continue to be the same for freedom from corruption and for earnest and honest work as at present.

Mr. Ross-Scott left by the Bombay Mail to-day. There was a large gathering of friends to bid him *bon voyage*.

PLAGUE IN DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

A Darjeeling telegram states that the plague has not gone any further and that no fresh cases have been reported.

THE BIBLE.

Probable Reduction of Price in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Mr. A. Willifer, a young Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in Calcutta, writing to the *Statesman* on the Bible Society of England, Scotland and America having formed themselves into a Trust Association with the avowed intention of stifling competition and raising prices of scriptures, stated that in India, so far from the prices of Bibles being raised 55 per cent., they will in most cases be lowered 25 per cent. so that it will shortly be possible to obtain a complete Bible in any of great Indian vernaculars, for twelve annas and a New Testament for four annas.

COONOOR PASTEUR INSTITUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 13.

Three patients are now undergoing treatment at the pasteur Institute at Coonoor.

H. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad has consented to give a princely donation of Rs. 1,000 to this Institute annually.

PORT TRUST COMMISSION.

Election of Mr. Currie to the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Mr. Dan Currie of Messrs. Macneil and Co. has been elected to represent the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in the Port Trust in the place of Mr. C. Kilburn.

THE RECENT ORDNANCE DEPOT EXPLOSION.

Painful Revelations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

Regarding the explosion in St. Thomas' Mount on Thursday morning, when Conductor Bowler was killed, it is reported that the latter deliberately committed suicide, being in some trouble with the authorities. It is also said that Bowler endeavoured to persuade his wife and children to accompany him to the Ordnance Depot, his intention being to blow up the whole store, in which case all St. Thomas' Mount would have been reduced to ruins. Fortunately only one barrel of gunpowder exploded.

RECENT CALCUTTA RIOTS.

Special Court for Trial of Cases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

A Special Court for trying the Mogra Bazar, the Ghatiara Bazar and Titas River looting and assault cases, will be held at Akhaura from Monday.

Mr. Clayton, Additional Magistrate, will preside.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Re-constitution Contemplated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

Information has been received regarding the future constitution of the Finance Department of the Army Secretariat, but at present no details are available.

RANGOON PORT COMMISSION.

Opposition to the River-due Tax.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, APRIL 13.

There is a strong opposition throughout Rangoon to the Port Trust suggestion of a new direct taxation in the form of a new river-due.

The Chamber of Commerce oppose by twenty to two. A Deputation of merchants will wait on the Government.

The Chairman of the Port Trust makes the following statement:—

I do not think the Commissioners have ever affirmed the principal that the basis of taxation should be for special services rendered, and that every capital investment should be self-supporting and yield a profit on the investment, and I may remark that this principle is directly opposed to the principle adopted by other ports.

The Committee appointed by the Government of Bengal in 1900 to inquire into the working of the Calcutta Port Trust, had this question referred to them in the following definite way:—Should the profits of one part of the Trust property be used to meet deficits on another or should they be kept entirely separate? And the report of the Committee on this point was as follows:—In this connexion, we have considered to what extent, if any, the different departments into which the Port is at present divided for administrative purposes, should be treated as financially independent of each other. We are of opinion that while the accounts should set forth correctly the receipts and charges properly relating to each head of service, so as to show readily what outlay is incurred on, and what return is obtained from, each; yet it is neither desirable nor practicable that each department should be financially independent or self-supporting. We observe that no such separation is attempted in Bombay.

The views of the Sub-Committee are as follows:—

We are of one opinion so far, that all the departments of the Trusts should be treated as a whole, and although for the convenience of financial control separate accounts may be kept of the receipts and expenditure of each the control establishment and general charges should be under one section and not sub-divided as they are at present, as it only causes trouble and serves no useful purpose. With these views, we agree, we consider that the operation of the Trust in all departments should be independent and self-supporting. The import and export trades are mutually dependent on one another, and cannot be treated apart. The railway is an essential part of the machinery of the port and cannot be treated separately from the docks and jetties which it serves. The same remarks applies to the inland vessels wharves, the only exceptions being:—

(1) the Port approaches which are outside and independent of the rest of the Trust, and,

(2) any special conveniences of appliances provided for particular trades which are non-essential and which could, if necessary, be either abandoned altogether or left to private enterprise, such as the tea warehouse, the piece-goods warehouse, the 30-ton crate, or the graving dock. Even in the case of the Port approaches, while we think that the receipt should as nearly as possible, cover the charges, we regard an increase in the maximum rate of port dues as a greater evil than the grant of a contribution from the general revenues of the Trust.

I will now endeavour to give a few instances of what would happen did we in Rangoon attempt to make each department pay its way and leave a profit. Broadly speaking the Port may be consicered to consist of three departments, viz., the General (i.e. Managing) department; the Strand Bank department and the Port department. For the year 1907-08 the Revenue and Expenditure relating to the three departments may be grouped as follows of the figures being taken from the new Budget:—

Department General—Expenditure Rs. 3,33,562, deficit Rs. 3,39,562.

Strand Bank—Revenue Rs. 14,40,500, expenditure Rs. 13,51,380; surplus Rs. 89,120.

Port Revenue Rs. 5,14,300, expenditure Rs. 4,38,469, surplus Rs. 75,831.

In other words—against a surplus of Rs. 1,64,951 on two departments we have to set a deficit on the other hand of Rs. 3,39,562. To adopt the principle of making each department self-supporting is sound in theory, but impossible in practice. The whole sea-borne trade of this Port, at present, passes over. Botatoung Jetty, Brooking Street Wharf, Sule Pagoda Wharf, Judah Ezekiel Street Jetty, Phayre Street wharf, the Latter Street Wharf and Oliphant Street Jetty. The trade is so congested at these wharves that the Sule Pagoda and Latter Street wharves are being doubled and equipped with machinery, sheds, etc., and the old wharves of the same name are being re-constructed on the same lines. Roughly, the cost of this work will be 79 lakhs, and when the works are finished we shall have the same trade plus the normal annual increases as we have at present. But it would be inequitable to force rates up at once to make these works self-supporting and yield a profit on the investmeut. Again, to take the inland vessels traffic we have spent some 10 lakhs of rupees on new jetties, sheds, etc., for the river-borne traffic. If we adopt the principle of making these self-supporting and yielding a profit on the investment, we should expect a return of not less than 8 per cent. or Rs. 80,000 a year. What we actually get is about Rs. 40,000.

In the foregoing notes I have dealt with each department as a whole. But each department is made up of sub-departments, all of which should be self-supporting and should yield a profit on the investment. It has been pointed out in the Notes recently circulated to the Commissioners that this is impossible in the matter of crange charges, and it is needless, therefore, to repeat these figures, but to take the case of the harbour moorings, the total outlay on these will be somewhat as follows:—Buoy vessel Rs. 3,00,000; fixed moorings Rs. 12,00,000; 6 sets of swinging moorings, say, Rs. 6,00,000—total Rs. 21,00,000. Now, compare the revenue and expenditure.

Revenue from mooring fees at present, Rs. 62,000 a year, but say 5 years hence it will be Rs. 70,000; total Rs. 70,000.

Expenditure—Interest and sinking fund on outlay Rs. 1,26,000; depreciation at 3½ per cent. Rs. 70,000; repairs say 1 per cent. Rs. 21,000; total Rs. 21,71,000 or, say a deficit of Rs. 1,47,000 a year. In other words, to get a fair return on our outlay we should have to quadruple our present mooring fees and, it must be remembered, that our mooring charges are at present higher than the same charges at Calcutta. Instances like the above could be multiplied, but perhaps enough has been said to show that without inflicting grave hardship in many directions it would be impossible to make each department of the Trust self-supporting. Certain sections must be worked at a loss, and so long as this is the case it is not possible to adopt the principle of ear-marking our revenues.

With regard to the river-due, my personal views, I think, are known to all the Commissioners, and it may be of interest to note that the river-due at Calcutta has been adopted with the approval of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as a permanent impost and as the back-bone of the Port Commissioners revenue

THE ASANSOL STRIKES.

Important Definition of the Indian Railways Act.

ACQUITTAL OF ACCUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

At the High Court yesterday, before Justice Stephen, the Rule, issued on behalf of Basanta Kumar Banerjee, calling upon the District Magistrate of Burdwan, to show cause why conviction and sentence passed on him should not be set aside, came on for hearing. Petitioner was one of the several railway employees at Asansol who struck work during the recent E. I. Railway strike. He was prosecuted for breach of Rules 263 and 246 of the General Rules for working open railway lines and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and to forfeit one month's pay under Rule 269 of the same Rules. This conviction was upheld, on appeal, by the Sessions Judge of Burdwan. His Lordship held that it was never intended that Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, or any Rule made under that section should create any criminal offence. The Rule was, therefore, made absolute and the conviction and order complained of set aside, the fine, if paid, to be refunded to the petitioner.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FATHER VAUGHAN'S DENUNCIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Father Vaughan has received letters from ladies protesting against his denunciation of cat and dog worship, and read them to his congregation.

COMMUTATION OF RAYNER'S SENTENCE.

A SENTIMENTAL TRAVESTY.

The Liverpool *Daily Mail* declares that the commutation of Rayner's death sentence amounts to a grave public scandal, reducing the administration of Justice to a sentimental travesty.

PHILADELPHIA DOCTORS' SKILL.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

A Philadelphia resident, Mrs. Anderson, was dying of anæmia, when the doctors pumped two quarts of blood from her husband's arm and saved her life.

MOROCCO AND GERMANY.

The Sultan has commissioned Kaid Maclean to recall the Morocco War Minister who was disgraced in 1904 for being weary of German influence.

ARIF BEY'S MURDERER.

TRAGEDY IN COURT.

During the trial of Arif Bey's murderer in Constantinople, when his acquittal seemed imminent, Arif's brother shot the accused dead. Four shots were fired.

"SUEVIC" DISASTER.

DEBRIS HURLED A MILE OFF.

Some debris of the "Suevic" was hurled a mile to sea by the explosions.

During a fog, to-day, a liner just escaped colliding with the Suevic.

Decomposed sheep and rabbits are causing a nuisance, and the Government has been appealed to.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CANADIAN TEACHERS.

Five hundred Canadian teachers were received at the White House yesterday, April 12, by President Roosevelt who expressed his warmest feelings towards them.

IN THE LAND OF MILLIONAIRES.

FRIENDLY AID TO MR. HARRIMAN.

The New York World estimates that Jacob Astor, Robert Goelet, and Cornelius Vanderbilt, lost two millions in assisting Harriman during the Easter holidays.

S. S. "ALBION" AGROUND.

FIVE HUNDRED EXCURSIONISTS RESCUED.

The steamer *Albion* which grounded in a fog at Port is head near Bristol had 500 excursionists, all of whom have been rescued.

PRINCE OSCAR'S EDUCATION.

The Kaiser's fifth son Oscar, who is an Under-Graduate at Bonn, finishes his education at Harvard.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL IN BRITAIN.

Mr. Dawson Burns estimates Britain's consumption of alcohol for 1906 at eighty-six million gallons, being 76½ shillings per head.

ROYAL GALLANTRY.

A MOTOR MISADVENTURE.

The Prince of Wales while out motoring, overtook and overturned a carriage near Old Windsor yesterday, whereupon he removed his coat and superintended the extrication of the horse. The Prince's identity was unknown till departing.

THE DRUCE CLAIM.

FURTHER THEFTS ON GERMAN LINERS.

A New Zealand lady proceeding Home to give evidence in the Druce claim to the Portland estates, says that her luggage was opened on the voyage and letters by Charles Dickens and an important ledger were stolen. Mr. G. H. Druce is indignant at this second theft.

QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

GERMANY TO SIDE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The German Foreign Minister has telegraphed to the *Tribune* denying that Germany refused to participate in the Hague Conference if armaments were discussed, but that she hopes for close association with Britain.

SOME HORRORS FROM ROUMANIA.

Roumanian rioters, including women, captured Captain Botez, soaked him in petroleum and roasted him alive. The Lieutenant's hands were also cut off.

The Roumanian Artillery, meeting 10,00 Peasants armed with axes and scythes, mowed down 400 of them in a few minutes. There were 1,000 casualties.

TRAM CAR ACCIDENT.

54 INJURED AND 2 KILLED.

London, April 2.—A tram car, en route from Croydon to Wallington, overturned, injuring 54 and killing 2.

SPINSTER SUFFRAGETTES.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN WAYLAID.

Misses Kenney and Gowthorpe, two Suffragettes, visited Cannes and interviewed the Premier on a dining car. He refused to introduce a Women's Suffrage Bill and vainly dissuaded them from organising demonstrations.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFT TO OHIO.

Rockefeller presented his Forest-Hill estate, valued at £40,000, as a public park to the memory of President Cleveland at Ohio.

DOWIE'S ("ELIJAH'S") MANTLE.

PROPHECY FOR ZION'S FUTURE.

Dowie's successor, Voliva, asserted at a meeting yesterday that he would make Zion City the wonder of the age. He denounced his opponents. 12,000 of those present swore fealty and 300 refused.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA.

MAINTENANCE OF COURT-MARTIAL.

The St. Petersburg paper *Grashdanin* says that Government is determined to maintain Field Courts-Martial for another month and intends to dissolve the Duma within a month.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION.

LIBERAL LEADERS LIBERALLY ABUSED.

Mr. Ernest Lowthian, Chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, speaking at Carlisle, attacked the Liberal Leaders for not fulfilling their election pledges. He said that John Burns is the most callous, reactionary President that the Government Board has had for generations.

Several speakers condemned Right Honorable members as renegades with glib pharisaical cant.

Mr. Keir Hardie at an Independent Labour Party's Conference said it was the only force enabling Democracy and Socialism to be realised. The speakers declared that Burns, unmasked, saturated with liberal cant instead of permeating Liberals with Socialism.

Ramsay and Macdonald re Rosebery's criticism of their programme as a confiscation, regretted that the critic representing landlords and Jewish financiers had not applied his maxims to his own co-n science and class.

GREAT FIRE AT COLABA.

COTTON PRESS GUTTED.

Splendid Work by Volunteers.

FOUR LAKHS' DAMAGE.

NO WATER AGAIN.

After the experience of last year Bombay is naturally wondering whether it is to have a repetition of the epidemic of fires which characterised last April, May and June. There have been some fires already at Colaba since the filling up of the cotton greens, but yesterday there was a fire of a kind unknown before in that district. Shortly after five o'clock huge volumes of smoke were seen to be belching up from the interior of the Sassoon Dock. Immediately a large crowd collected to find that a fire had broken out in a fair sized gulley lying between the Sassoon Press and a godown owned by the same firm. After a little delay the fire engines arrived only to find that, by the criminal policy adopted towards the conservation of the annual cotton crop, there was no water available beyond a meagre trickle scarcely enough to keep the boilers of the fire engines safely filled.

In the past there have been occasions when it was doubtful how far the lack of water contributed to the total damage. When once a fire has obtained a hold on a block of cotton bales it is a long matter to extinguish it, and the best work to be done is to the Sassoon Press in saving adjoining property. In this [illegible] cotton pressed tightly as it is, bales [illegible] and salvage plays a great part in the [illegible] the present instance there is not the [illegible] doubt that the great part of the damage directly attributable to the [illegible] which governs the water-supply [illegible] things have to be considered. The first, that there was no pressure on the mains we have already mentioned. The second, that there is no proper system of water-supply at Colaba, is a thing which was pointed out a hundred times last year. Now we have to accept the fact that last year's lesson has been totally disregarded.

At a low estimate the fire broke out between two and three hundred yards from a main water pipe. Within thirty yards of the blaze lay the Sassoon basin, but the engines could not—or, so it is said,—work from the basin, because there was no available fresh water with which to feed the boilers. There is, however, another point in this connection which will be considered later.

The facts are that lying close at hand was enough water to deal with the fire, and that at a great distance was enough water to feed the engines but not enough for the hose pipes. Had there been enough water for the latter purpose, the fire might well have been a small affair. It broke out in the passage between the press and the godown in a quantity of more or less loose material. That part of the press should have been involved was inevitable on account of the wind. That the fire could have been greatly restricted had water been available is certain. The flames broke out fiercely, the cause is unknown, and the cotton and jute involved was soon a blazing mass. To deal with loose material is impossible, and all that could be done was done in the shape of preventing the fire spreading to the adjacent stack. In this direction most excellent work was done by volunteers who, despite the heat and very considerable danger, cut a passage which saved the situation. Meanwhile the flames had unfettered play on the press, and shot up high to the roof of the building. Still there was time, had water been available, to save the godown. But the flames were allowed to spread against the wind, and so the final damage was started.

Then, too late, came the water only to play on two buildings hopelessly involved. What could be done was done. The press was practically gutted, and what was done there was almost useless.

[illegible] was done at the godown was almost equally so, there was not a large stock stored in the building only helped to make the fire more fierce, and jute burned more readily than does cotton even the open. The result was one of the worst Bombay has known. Many will remember the flames at the Chuckla fire. Here is a smaller scale the blaze was worse, and, standing on the opposite side of the road, it was not so much flame that could be seen as a white blaze which reduced the timber of the roof to ashes before it had time to burn properly. By this time there was plenty of water, but it was the falling roof with its heavy load of tiles which did best work by falling and thereby smothering the flames below.

To add to all was the enormous danger of a serious explosion. In the press was a large boiler with steam up that saved the situation, whether it was the bursting of valve pipes or the melting of stopcocks, will probably never be known. Something must have given way and allowed the escape of the pressure on the boiler at an early stage, or a fearful explosion in such heat would have been inevitable and had the explosion taken place, apart from loss of life, the flying cinders would have carried destruction far and wide.

Eventually the fire began to subside by reason of its isolation and the consumption of all that was inflammable. That the Fire Brigade worked well no one would wish to deny, but they fought for a forlorn hope, and it is on other shoulders that must rest the responsibility of the damage done. There are two questions which demand an answer; first, why there was not a sufficient supply of water in the mains in a notoriously inflammable locality, secondly, why that locality has to depend for its supply upon mains which are so placed as to be almost unserviceable.

THE FIRE.

Yesterday being Sunday, the press-house of the Sassoon Pressing Company, managed by Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., and situated near the basin of the Sassoon Dock, was closed. The engine and the boiler houses are under the charge of Mr. Cowasji Framji Mirza, while Mr. Byramji Framji Panday has been for several years the Press-manager. Mr. Panday visited the press-house yesterday afternoon though it was closed, and left it at four. On his way home, he heard of a fire in the Dock. He reached his home to be informed by a man that the fire had broken out in the yress. He hastened back to the scene of the conflagration to find the whole press and the godown a huge burning mass. He could not say how the fire originated nor could he suggest the cause of the fire. He had no reason to suspect anything before he left the press.

The story as to the origin of the fire, of Ramzel Baboo the man on watch, is somewhat curious. He says that ten or fifteen men of the different merchants whose goods lay in the godown, were sitting outside between the Press and the godown, near the side of the sea, close to the Custom chowky engaged in some work with loose jute. That was not unusual. One of them suddenly raised an alarm of fire. A strong breeze swept over the sea towards the press and it carried with it loose burning jute on to the stack of pressed cotton bales stored in the twenty-feet wide lane that separated the two buildings. The fire rapidly progressed from one stack of bales to the other, enveloping in a marvellously short time the bales in the press house. This was how the fire originated as told by the Baboo, the watch man. His story was not credited by others who said that the direction of the breeze was other than that described by him.

Further enquiries in the matter showed that the flames were noticed at 5-15 in the pressed cotton bales lying in the open space between the Press and the godown. How the flames found their way there, no one could tell. On the discovery of the flames, an alarm was raised and brought all the fire steamers of the city under Mr. Nicholas, the Head of the Brigade, to the spot, in course of from five to fifteen minutes. They lined the main road near the tram-terminus and the hoses were directed first on to the flames in the godown, because the Press was then already burnt. But as misfortune would have it, the sprays would hardly reach the top of the building for about twenty-five minutes. This was partly due to the long distance, about a thousand feet, the loose pipe had to be laid from where the engine was working to where the fire was raging. In the godown were left scattered cotton, hemp, jute, bricks, etc., and to run over all of them was a play of about fifteen minutes for the flames, so rapid was their progress, especially when they were backed by a strong current of wind. The inside of the whole godown was enveloped in flames [illegible] the first [illegible]

water reached it. In the absence of anything like a Salvage Company in Bombay, nothing could be saved. It was only in the first attempts that a few pressed bales could be saved. They were placed a few feet away, when sparks flying from the flames lodged amongst the salvage and set it on fire. As there was nothing left to be saved, the firemen confined their efforts to keep the fire within the four walls of the godown which was 400 by 200 by 45 feet. The roof fell in before an hour's time after the outbreak of the fire, and this endangered the thousands of pressed cotton bales belonging mostly to Messrs. Volkart Brothers, which were stacked on the other side of the godown, about forty-five feet off, further away from the side of the sea, inasmuch as the flying sparks threatened to fall upon them. Tarpaulins was used to cover these bales and prevent them from catching the sparks. It is estimated that the fire has consumed 700 pressed cotton bales, two thousand "dhokras," and the press machinery. Nothing but the four walls of the godown are left standing to-day to remind people of the havock the fire played there yesterday.

Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner of Bombay, Superintendent Nolan, Inspectors Jones, Morris, Shaw, Fern, and a number of others were on the scene and did splended work. Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Arthur E Sherring and Mr. Feroz J. Mulla Feroz of the Water Department were also present there giving necessary orders to their men, to facilitate the work of quenching the flames. Water from the reservoirs was put at the disposal of the men of the fire brigade. The officers and lascars of the Royal Indian Marine ships in harbour also rendered valuable service. Mr. J. W. Watson, Deputy Traffic Manager of the Port Trust's Mr. Plunket, Traffic Inspector of the Port Trust Colaba property, Mr. Wincler, Customs Superintendent, and others proved useful in rendering assistance. The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, the head of the David Sassoon Company, the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, on whose ground were the two buildings, and a number of representatives and agents of the prominent Insurance Companies were also present.

Fortunately, the strenuous efforts of the workers bore fruit inasmuch as the fire did not spread beyond the press and godown buildings; otherwise, a very large part of Colaba might have been involved. The estimated damage is a little over four lakhs. The godowns were not stacked to any great extent. The great part of the damaged property is said to be insured with different Companies, chiefly with the Atlas and South British Companies.

KILLED BY ELECTRIC LIVE CABLE.

First Victim in Bombay.

Nicholas Pereira, a fitter, aged twenty-eight years, was electrocuted on Saturday. Pereira was employed as a wire-fitter in the Electric Power Generation Station at Wari Bunder. About six days ago he received instructions from the engineer to connect some cables in the switch cell chamber. Instead of attending to this, he appears to have occupied himself with chiselling out a hole in the dividing wall of the chamber, where by some chance he came in contact with the live cable. He had two holes burnt into his right thigh and right side and died in about twenty-minutes.

An inquest was held by Mr. Coroner Byrne on Saturday morning at the Power-house station. Mr. J. Baptista, barrister-at-law, watched the proceedings on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Arthur Mathews Simpson, Resident engineer, Bruuh Electric Engineering Company, deposed that he was in charge of the construction work of the power-house, but not actually of the working. There were very few dangerous places in the power-house. The live cells were practically the only places where workmen would be in danger in the power house. Warnings had been given by witness personally to the deceased about the danger of working too near the live wires, and to exercise great care and to work on the wall on the side opposite the live cells. A hole had been made in the wall by somebody and an iron fitted in it, but the deceased was apparently not satisfied with it. He had no orders to alter it. He was wireman fitter and was carrying out cable work in connection with the extension of the switch gear. This was in operate all tram cars moving and lighting power over Bombay. The current in the live cells was extra high 5500 volts, which was very high pressure. He was fiddling with another man's work. He had been ordered to do the [illegible] at the other right hand side of the blank cell. The cells to the left of the blank cell were the live ones. The deceased was under the orders of Mr. H. B. Saxby, witness's chief assistant. Witness had himself given the deceased that special order two days before. That was the only thing he had to do near those live cells. No body was allowed near the live cells, unless he was actually working at them Everybody knew that was a dangerous place. The danger arose only to workers." The protective doors to the cells protected passers by, and that was why they were put there. The only danger was to presumably skilled persons. The deceased had been twelve months at the work and had been trained by the side of a European expert and worked under his immediate directions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baptista, witness said he considered the deceased was a sufficiently skilled workman to do the work witness had ordered him to do, viz, of cabling. He would get to the work he was actually doing by a ladder on the far side of the wall opposite the blank cell. There was a ladder there now. Men working on the live wires would have gloves served out to them. They were rarely asked to work on live wires. Witness presumed the deceased got the shock by falling from the top of the wall on to the live wires. One live wire was bent there slightly. Apparently the bend was due to the fall. They stopped the engines at once. The deceased was not working in a very dangerous position. He was working on dead wires three or four feet from live wires. The hole was in brick. The work the deceased was fiddling with was passed as satisfactory by witness' assistant a month ago. Mr. Saxby was not working at the power-house on Friday morning. In Mr. Saxby's absence nobody could give him orders.

Hassam Ahmed, fitter's boy at Wari Bunder power-house, deposed that at midday on Friday he saw deceased start the work of boring a hole in the wall. He was sitting on the wall. He was in a safe compartment, but near a live compartment. He did not know whether the deceased knew of the danger or not but he warned witness from the place. He said: "Get away from this place. You will die." Witness left the place. He subsequently heard the thud of a fall. He went to the spot and saw the deceased lying on the cell just below to where he was sitting.

The jury returned the verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by shock from electricity caused by an accidental fall on to live wires while working at the power-house of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited. The jury unanimously added the following rider: In future to avoid accidents of a similar nature such places should be protected.

MADRAS FISHERIES.

Sir Frederick Nicholson's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

Sir Frederick Nicholson, K.C.I.E., left Madras for Colombo yesterday evening en route to England from whence he proceeds on a tour through Europe, America and Japan in connection with the Fisheries investigations.

THE TRANSPORT "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The R. I. M. S. *Northbrook* leaves Bombay for Southampton on the 21st April with trooping details which were shut out from the Transport *Assaye* which sailed on the 10th instant.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—it is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

Opening the Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

STREAKS of grimy snow linger amongst dead leaves on the north slopes of Jakko, but a blinding tablecloth of dust is spread upon the Mall and flaming rhododendrons proclaim that summer has begun.

Externally, Simla has changed little in the past eighteen months. A few additional white sores on the green cuticle of hillside mark where slips occurred in the phenomenally heavy rains of last July and August. New wings in stone and stucco, to the previously imposing "Grand" and "Elysium" hotels show that there is no falling-off in the influx of officials upon leave and of their wives and daughters reprieved from the plains. Well-built shops have replaced a few more of the shanties on the Mall. The vacant stretch in the line of buildings below the Post Office, which is a relic of the big fire of some four years ago, is now almost completely built up. Bishop Cotton's school is also partially restored, and a substantial bank has sprung up in stone upon the ridge where before was a wooden hut. Peterhof is a skeleton of rafters which are to grow into a residence for the Finance Member of Council. A garret is in course of addition to the recently built United Service Institute to serve as an office for Lord Kitchener, but the much-needed buildings that were to have been erected upon the Kennedy House estate, to accommodate the overflow from the existing offices, have not been begun. The long-promised roads, to open up new dwelling sites on Jakko, and to connect Viceregal Lodge with the Annandale quarter, are still untouched. The place is marking time.

So far as the stoppage of the station improvements is concerned the reason for this is to be sought in still unsettled plans for the management of the station. The costly scheme for sending the Punjab Government elsewhere, which would have deprived an often inexperienced Viceroy of his one independently situated Civil Counsellor, the Punjab Lieutenant-Governor, appears to have been dropped for the time being, but the question of the re-organisation of the Municipality remains, and shows no signs of any approaching solution.

The failure to keep the accommodation for the Secretariats up to the requirements of efficiency is concerned with non-recognition of the fact that the Government of India cannot standstill while the country is growing rapidly in commercial and industrial activity, intellectual acquirement and material wealth. It is connected besides with uncertainty as to the future of Simla in the arrangement that will arise when what are now only schemes for changes in the system of the administration of the country have concentrated into accomplished fact.

The extent to which the present Viceroy and his admirers have committed themselves in this matter, and even the nature of the proposals they have submitted to the Secretary of State, are still considered confidential, but cannot remain so much longer. All that can be said about the matter with any authority at present is that the Government of India's recommendations are directed to "the development of administrative machinery in accordance with the new conditions," and that the Home Government have agreed to hold the annual Indian Debate in the House of Commons next month, instead of at the much later date that has hitherto been usual. At that debate, no doubt, some indication will be given of the nature of what is coming, though the scheme is understood to be so comprehensive that no complete announcement is likely to be possible until a still later period, and the details will require further discussion between the India Office and the Government of India before they can be brought into effect. Internal arrangements in Simla must necessarily wait to some extent upon what is decided.

The frontier at the moment is quiet. Even the Zakka Khels appear for the time being to have realised that failure to restrain the wilder spirits amongst them from raiding British territory may go further than is either safe or desirable in the interest of the tribe. The news from Afghanistan is peaceful, and the Amir is setting forth on a tour of the outskirts of his dominions. The negotiations which the *Times* has announced to be in progress between Great Britain and Russia for a settlement of outstanding questions must necessarily concern His Highness's dominions, and a visit at this stage from the head of the State to the northern frontier can do no harm.

Socially, the Simla season has not yet begun. Memsahebs are busy getting their houses into order and carpenters and paper hangers are supreme The Volunteers are planning a camp-of-exercise upon Taradevi for next month, and arrangements for the usual amusements for visitors are in train.

New arrivals are pouring into the station, but the railway is working well, and the difficulty in handling the sudden rush of traffic is being met with a success that tempts old residents to bethink them of the ills of the dak gharries and the broken bridges of the past. The Viceroy and Lord Kitchener are expected in the latter part of the month and the Punjab Secretariats will be established here in May.

The schools have re-assembled and are settling down to work. The Auckland House institution, I hear, is even fuller than last year, and has added to its previous branches of activity a department for the training of lady teachers, of whom several are already in residence—a most useful innovation for the Punjab.

The news of the death of Major Adam has been received here with universal regret. Few Military Secretaries to the Viceroy have been as popular, and the circumstances of the case have rendered his loss almost tragic. The Military Secretary is the Lord Chamberlain of Simla functions, and Lord Minto will go far before he finds a competent holder of this difficult post.

A ladies' calling league has been re-established here and promises to further popularise the making of visits by post. The system of annual pilgrimages to drop cards into each others boxes was all very well in the early days of Indian social relations when stations were small and the number of the inhabitants upon Government House list was limited. The matter is very different now, and ladies in other stations will do well to follow the sensible example that Simla is setting them in the matter.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. A. R. Brookes is promoted to Senior Chaplain.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenants F. J. M. King, R.E., and N. S. M. Harrison are appointed to the Survey Department.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. B. Rushton to officiate as a Superintending Engineer.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair is granted ten months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major J. L. Rose is granted seven months' leave.

Lieutenant C. T. Daubes to officiate as British Consul in Turbati Haidati.

Major C. B. Rawlinson to be Divisional Judge, Peshawar, and Mr. W. S. Davis, Deputy Commissioner, Peshawar.

Lieutenant M. E. Rae is posted to the Political Department.

MILITARY SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel R. Macrae, I. M. S., to be Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy vice Surgeon General Browne retired.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander R. D. C. Brownlow retires with effect from next October and Engineer B. M. Brebner with effect from next month.

CHEQUE FORGERY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The man Baptist, who was charged with theft of nearly Rs. 5,000 from a train, has implicated Bomeswetsch, a private detective and the latter's brother in-law Conner who the accused says took several of the notes from him knowing that they were stolen.

The case against these two pre-ponding.

THE AUNDH COMMISSION.

Mr. Wallinger's Evidence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, APRIL 10.

Luximon Sitaram was re-called this morning and cross-examined by Mr. Branson:—

Q.—Did you examine all the prisoners in the Jail on the 18th and 19th February?—I did not. I recorded the statement of one of the warders on the 19th and the other on 20th February. On the 18th, the night on which Pirya escaped, I examined two prisoners. One prisoner was Ooma Marotti, the second was named Heroo Rama. I also examined a third, an under-trial prisoner. I recorded Balku Kadak's statement and Marotti bin Ganga's; also Dhondi Jagtap and Dadu Ramoshi.

Q.—Were you present when Mr. Jacob was enquiring into the *prima facie* case against Pirya?—I was not present.

Q.—Were you not told by the persons you examined that Pirya Mang knocked down the guard before he escaped? [The question was disallowed unless Mr. Branson undertook to call witnesses in corroboration.]

Witness continuing said:—I don't know where the above persons are at present. I saw Dhondi and Dadu Ramoshi at Satara walking about the street about two or four days ago.

Q.—Did you make any Panchanama about torn clothing of the guards or anybody else? I did not. I don't remember to have seen torn clothes.

Q.—What did you do with Pirya's fetters?—I sealed them and put them away. I don't know where they are. I heard that Balku Kadak was one guard on that night and Marotti may have been the other.

Q.—Did Balku Kadak, when you examined him, say a word to you about having seen Bhasker and Pirya together in the Jail garden, or did he say anything about Kassim Bhaldar and Pirya being together?—He did not mention a word about seeing anybody with Pirya in the Jail garden.

Q.—Did not Dadu tell you that Mullari Ramoshi was working at the water-wheel and was watching Pirya?—Yes, that statement is recorded. Dadu also stated there were two open paths, one leading to the east, the other to the south.

The Court ruled that the questions on this point were inadmissable.

Mr. Branson: We will ask Mr. Rao to try and find out where these persons are so that the Court could issue summonses.

Mr. Rao.—How can I do that. Perhaps Mr. Khare will be able to discover them.

Mr. Khare.— I am in the same unfortunate position. I have not had a single person in Aundh instructing me.

Mr. Rao.—Oh, you have plenty!

Mr. Branson then sat down and Mr. Khare rose to continue the cross-examination.

Q.—Did you go to the Chief's tent often?—No, I went only once. The Chief visited the Dispensary, the Karbhari's Office and Accounts Office on the same day. There was plague at Aundh at that time.

Q.—Do you know when Pirya was re-arrested?—I do not.

Q.—Do you know Kassim Bhaldar?—I know him. He is an under-trial prisoner in the Kundal Jail. He is charged under Section 165 I. P. C. Pirya was to murder the Karbhari and Kassim Bhaldar was to abet him and he is charged with abetment of the offence. Sitaram Kulkarni is in Satara in custody. He was brought here by a warrant from the Political Agent. He is charged with the same offence as Kassim. He was arrested in December and so was Kassim Bhaldar. Balku is in custody of the British police at Satara. I don't know why. I know Nana Sheb's attendant, Hari. He is at present in the Aundh Jail. Hari was found in possession of Dada Saheb's clothes and charged with theft. Hari was convicted about a fortnight ago.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao:—Balku was arrested about the 3rd or 4th April. The cases mentioned were sent by the Political Agent to the Karbhari, who sent them to the 1st Class Magistrate of Aundh. At the time of Pirya's escape, I asked who were the guards. I did not question Dadu Ramoshi as to whether Balku or Kassim Bhaldar had been talking to Pirya in the Jail garden.

Mr. John Arnold Wallinger, acting D. S. P. of Bijapur, said—I was permanent Assistant Superintendent of Police in Satara last year. In that year I was making enquiries into certain cases of dacoity. Nilia Mang and Appa Mang were concerned in the dacoities. These Mangs had disappeared, and I was endeavouring to ascertain their whereabouts. I know one Ganpati Mang. He is Rakwaldar at Satara. Ganpati brought a man to me. I remember now that his name is Mahodeo Mang. I identified him before the Political Agent in February last. I picked him out from about 20 persons standing before me at Karad. I could identify him now. The Mang was produced in Court and identified. I told this Mang to find out the whereabouts of Nilia Mang. I had information that this man was keeping the mistress of Nilia. He said he would go and try and find out Nilia. This interview was at Koregaon. I saw him again at Umbraj. On that occasion he told me he had information of Nilia who was at Chinchni. He did not tell me anything else. Ganpati Mang was present at the second interview. Ganpati Mang told me that Pirya Mang had escaped from the Aundh Jail and that the Chief of Aundh had engaged Pirya to murder his Karbhari. Ganpati acted, as he usually did, as spokesman for Babia Mang. I did not believe in this information. I was pressed by Ganpati Mang to find out whether Pirya Mang had actually escaped from Jail and I did. I wrote to the Chief Constable of Aundh to let me know if Pirya had escaped and if there was any reward for his arrest. This was about two or three days before I went to Kasauli about the 6th April. I returned from Kasauli in May, and in that month I was at Karad where Mr. Jacob Bapujee saw me. He complained of the conduct of the Chief towards him, and referred to the enmity between them. He said he heard of a plot instigated against him of personal violence. I told him what the Mang had told me at Umbraj regarding Pirya. I asked him whether he had spoken to the Political Agent of what he had told me and he said he had spoken. I said if he could not get on with the Chief the best thing he could do was to resign. He said he was trying to do so. I took notes of what Mr. Jacob Bapujee told me at the time. I can't find them at present. Ganpati Mang used to see me constantly at Satara, and I know that he used to keep a diary. I did not see the inside of it, but I used to see him put it into his pocket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson:—Q.—This Ganpati Mang was convicted, was he not?—Yes, but I don't know whether he was on the list of bad characters. I used to employ him as an informer. He often gave me information.

Q.—Have you got any notes at all of the first interview with Babia?—No, my first interview with Babia was in February, and I have told the Court all that transpired on that occasion. I kept no notes of what passed between me and Ganu Mang.

Q.—Where did you see Ganu Mang, at Umbraj?—At the bungalow. As far as I know there was nobody present at the second interview. At the first interview Babia gave me no information. Ganpati Mang brought him to me and I only saw him twice.

Q.—Did you ask Mr. Jacob for any particulars?—No, I did not.

Q.—What made you take notes?—Because he told me he had spoken to the Political Agent. I told him of the information that Ganu Mang had given me. I did not mention Ganu Mang's name, I don't think Ganu Mang can read or write.

Q.—At this second interview with Babia, did he say anything to you beyond that he had information about Nilia? No.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao:—I don't recollect having had more than two interviews with Babia Mang. Babia and Ganu were together at the second interview.

Babia Mang examined by Mr. Rao said:—I know Mr. Wallinger, D. S. P. Ganu Mang introduced me to him at Koregaon. The Saheb told me to catch Nilia, and I agreed. I searched for Nilia and found him at Chinchni with Pirya and two other persons. I asked Nilia to come away with me. He said he would leave Pirya and come after 7 or 8 days. Pirya asked Nilia who I was. Nilia said I was a runaway. Pirya then asked me if I could get 2 or 4 men. He said further he was released by the Chief of Aundh from Jail for the purpose of committing a dacoity on the Karbhari's house and to kill him. Pirya said that the Chief told him that he would give him (Pirya) and those he collected for the purpose a reward, and keep them in his service in his territory. I said I would consult my friends and let him know. I then returned to Tambia, my native place, and from there to Koregaon to see Mr. Wallinger. Mr. Wallinger asked me what I had done about his work. I mentioned Pirya's name, saying that Pirya asked me if I could collect 2 or 4 men and all about Pirya. The Saheb asked me to keep an eye on Pirya and Nilia, and bring them here. The Saheb laughed at my story. When I saw Pirya again he asked me what I had done about the business he asked me to do. I said I had still to consult the other half of the men, and that the men to whom I had spoken wished to see him at Nilia. I wanted to induce them to come over to Mr. Wallinger. Pirya said he was engaged in sending a message to the Chief and in collecting men. He did not consent to accompany me. I then went to see the Saheb at Umbraj where I met Ganpati Mang. I told the Saheb what Pirya said to me and what I said to Pirya. Mr. Wallinger said he would try to catch them, when the Saheb went away and did not return. After this I was caught in October, 1906, and taken to Kolhapur and put in prison. I made a statement to the 2nd Class Magistrate at Kolhapur about Pirya's plot. It was about 2 or 2½ months after my arrest.

An argument ensued at this stage as to the admissability of the statement of this witness recorded by the 2nd Class Magistrate of Kolhapur. The Court ruled that it was not admissable, rejecting Mr. Rao's contention that it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson. Q.—What were you arrested in Satara for?—I was arrested on a charge of dacoity.

Q.—How long after you saw the Saheb at Koregaon did you see Pirya at Chinchni?—Four or five days after. It was at the same time as I saw Nilia. I did not ask Pirya how long he had been there. I did not tell Nilia that the Saheb had told me to find him out and arrest him. Pirya took Nilia aside and asked him who I was. I was *farari* at the time.

Q.—What did you originally go to see Mr. Wallinger about? I was wandering about and went to see him. He did not send for me.

Q.—Was Ganu Mang all along with you when you first went to Mr. Wallinger?—Yes, he was.

Q.—Why did you take Ganu Mang to Mr. Wallinger?—Ganu Mang was Mr. Wallinger's informant, and I thought I would obtain a *dakka* from Mr. Wallinger through him.

Q.—How long did you become *farari*? For over years. For some time I was with Nilia.

Q.—How did you support yourself for these two years or more?—I lived by begging.

Q.—When you went from Chinchni to Tambwe did anybody go with you?—No one. Nobody was with me when I left Tambave. Ganu Mang and some constables were at Mr. Wallinger's place when I went to Koregaon. I did not tell Ganu that I was going to see Mr. Wallinger a second time. On the second occasion I sent my brother to Satara to find out whether Ganu Mang was there.

Q.—Is that the brother you quarrelled with?—Yes.

Q.—Did you tell Ganu Mang what Pirya had said to you?—Yes. The next day I told the Saheb all Pirya had said. Ganu Mang told me to tell what I knew to the Saheb. Ganu Mang also told him.

Q.—How long after did you see Mr. Wallinger at Umbraj?—About 2 or 3 weeks after. I went to Umbraj because Mr. Wallinger was there. I told Mr. Wallinger all about Pirya on that occasion. I did not meet Ganu Mang before I went to Koregaon to see the Saheb.

Q.—Were you not handed over by the Kolhapur authorities to the Satara Police?—I was not.

Re-examined?—After I was arrested for dacoity I was discharged. When I was making a statement to the Saheb at Koregaon, Ganu put in a word occasionally. Mr. Wallinger was talking Mahrati, but I could not understand what he said.

Biwa Appajee, a contractor of Bombay, said he would identify Balku Ingle (and he did so) as he (Balku Ingle) had lived in his chawl at Bombay from 11th to 27th December, 1906. He gave his name as Wasudeo Narayen. On the 28th Balku disappeared from the chawl without giving witness any intimation. He owed witness 8 annas as a balance of rent. Two days after the police came enquiring after Balku.

Ganpati Mang examined said:—I am Rakhwaldar of Satara City. I know Mr. Wallinger. I render him service by giving him information of dacoities. I know Babia Mang. I introduced him to Mr. Wallinger about a year ago. Babia Mang was *farari* (an outlaw) and I introduced him. Babia was asked to catch Nilia and Babia agreed. Babia afterwards told Mr. Wallinger that Nilia was with Pirya at Chinchni. Babia told me that Pirya was at Chinchni, that he had escaped from Jail and was collecting men, and that he was being helped by the people of the Chief. Baba further said to me that Pirya's object in collecting men was to commit a dacoity on the Kharbari's house and to beat (kill) him. The witness now corroborated all that the previous witness Babia Mang had said in main facts. Continuing, he said, the diary shown to me was my diary. It is written by other people. I showed it to the Political Agent when I was examined. The interviews between Babia and Mr. Wallinger are entered in the diary. The dates of the interviews are in the diary. On one occasion he met Mr. Jacob accidentally sitting in a tonga near the Satara Police Station. He told him of the plot and said: "Look after yourself and keep men near you to guard you." I said the plot was likely to be true, and that Mang would not hesitate to do a bad act for the sake of money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inji Abaji Khare:—Q.—Let us know who made these entries in your diary?—How can I name them. I can't mention the name of a single person who made the entries. One or two entries were written by Kondi Balku, a policeman. I don't know where he is. I was attacked with plague last year, and suffered for a month. My son Keshavnight have entered the fact of my illness from day to day. I don't remember to have asked anybody to write in the diary about my interview with Jacob Israel and about my giving information to him. I did not see Mr. Jacob Bapujee for 2 or 3 years. The first time I saw him after this was near Mr. Dossabhoy's house. When I was ill I think I saw him. Mr. Jacob came to my shed.

Q.—It is entered in your diary that Mr. Jacob Bapuji came to see me on 5th December, and I gave him information, that is correct? I told Mr. Jacob that Mr. Wallinger knew all about Pirya, and that he said enquire from Mr. Wallinger what Pirya and Nilia were doing. I don't know who made that entry, but I got it written the same day. I did not see Mr. Jacob after that.

Q.—Did Hari Mang come to you? He did not see me at Satara before I was examined by Mr. Arthur. Hari and I was examined about the same time. I may have seen Hari a day or two before we were examined in this Court compound. Hari might have seen me on the 24th December, 1906, at 4 p.m, at my place. It is entered in my diary. I don't remember what the Kharbari said to me when I met him. The Kharbari used to see me often when he was Chitnis at Satara.

At this stage the Court adjourned.

ANOTHER SENSATIONAL STORY.

SATARA, APRIL 12.

Ganpati Mang's cross-examination by Mr. Daji Abajee Khare was continued this morning:—I don't know whether Mr. Jacob Bapujee, when he was Kharbari at Aundh used to visit Satara often. I said to Mr. Arthur that I met Mr. Jacob accidentally when he was sitting in a tonga near the Police Station. I saw him in the compound of Mr. Dossabhoy's bungalow. I went into the compound with the object of telling Mr. Jacob what I knew. I told Mr. Jacob that a plot was being arranged by the Pant and his people against him, and advised him to keep some men near him to guard him. I also told him to take care of himself as Mangs would not hesitate to do anything for money. I said this to Mr. Arthur. My statement to Mr. Arthur was read over to me. I might not have mentioned the Pant's name in connection with the plot to Mr. Arthur. I may have gone to Karad 2 or 3 days before I was examined by Mr. Arthur. I went to Karad to make enquiries about Balku Ingle. I went under instructions of Inspector Baba Khan. I cannot say who I met at Karad. I know Tookaram Mang of Tambave. He is brother to Babia Mang. It is recorded in my diary that I met Tookaram at Karad. I met Hari Mang in the afternoon at Karad on 22nd December. I cannot say if I enquired from Tookaram about Balku. I don't remember a word what Tookaram said to me. I don't remember if I told Tookaram that Babia Mang was prepared to make a statement. I don't remember what Hari Mang said to me on the occasion.

Q.—Did you go to Kolhapur about the time you met Tookaram? Yes. I went with Khan Saheb, the Police Constable. I was taken to make enquiries about Balku Ingle. I don't remember if we stayed at Koregaon on our way to Kolhapur. The diary shows that we were at Koregaon on 19th December, and that Baba Khan was there. I then went to Karad with Baba Khan and stayed there two days. At that time Tookaram and Hari Mang met us at Karad. From Karad we went to Kolhapur where Baba Khan and I stayed for a day or two. We put up in a Dharamsala. We did not take Babia Mang with us. Baba Khan went to see the District Magistrate and went to see about Balku Ingle. It is true that Hari Yesu was at Karad on the 22nd December. It is in my diary. I saw Hari at Satara in this Court on the day I was examined. I got no entry made in the diary of my visit to Kholapur. I introduced Hari to Mr. Wallinger. Before Hari absconded, he was a dacoit. I saw Hari Mang again at the Pal fair. I next met Hari when he was with Mr. Wallinger. Hari was asked for information about Nilia. We again saw Mr. Wallinger at Umbraj, where he was expecting between 200 and 400 Mangs. Babia Mang was there. I had a conversation with Babia Mang and Hari Mang at Umbraj. Babia said to Hari that Nilia Mang was with Pirya Mang at Chinchni, collecting some men and—he asked Hari if he would join them. Hari said to Babia if Nilia was there, catch him and tell the story to the Saheb. Babia said to Hari: "I am going to tell the story to the Saheb, will you come?" I don't remember if Babia asked Hari if he should disclose everything to the Saheb. I did not see Pirya Mang before. I know Babia Khan for a long time. I have never seen Nilia Mang. I was convicted once for robbery. I was convicted because I did not do what the present Chief and Bhasker asked me to do. I was asked by the Chief to kill Abbas Saheb, the uncle of the present Chief. I was asked to do this 7 or 8 years ago at Satara. Daubhai, the present Chief's servant, called me to Satara, where Nana Saheb and others were then staying. Nana Saheb took me to Kinhai. Baba Saheb used to go to the temple in the evenings at Kinhai, and Nana Saheb asked me to kill him on his return from the temple. This occurred 7 or 8 years ago. I refused to do this. When he asked me to do this, he gave me Rs. 25 worth of grain. When I refused he told me to return the grain or do the work. As I did not do the work, they brought a charge against me. By "they" I mean Bhasker Purhoit who is always with Nana Saheb. They are the same. Mr. Kalkar who convicted me was in collision with Nana Saheb and Bhasker. I was again convicted for cheating. I was told afterwards that it was cheating. Mr. Kalkar always used to go to see Nana Saheb, Bhasker and others. Mr. Kalkar was Huzur Deputy Collector at Satara. I got 4 years, out of which 2 years were remitted on appeal. Mr. Kalkar was against me and everybody knew it. I don't remember if Mr. Jacob Bapujee was Chitnis at Satara at the time. I engaged a pleader before Mr. Kalkar, but not for my appeal, I told Mr. Kalkar that I was prosecuted, because I refused to kill Abba Saheb. My pleader was Mr. Phalsankar. I don't remember if I told Mr. Phalsankar that I was being falsely prosecuted because I refused to kill Abba Saheb. Nana Saheb might not have told anybody about this killing. I may have told another Mang. I told one Kushan Mang and the Pant's Havildar. Kushan Mang was also convicted in the same case with me. I told Kushan Mang that a proposal was made to me to kill Abba Saheb, Kushan Mang said "don't do it." Dada Saheb's father was on the *gadi* at the time and Abba Saheb was likely to succeed him, so Dada Saheb, his wife's, the present Chief, and Pharker told him to kill Abba Saheb. I did not tell Mr. Kalkar that some Mangs had plotted to kill him. I was again convicted for cheating Vitobhai of valuables. This was 3 or 4 years ago. Baba Khan, the policeman, was a witness in that case. I was acquitted on appeal. Babia Mang was concerned in a dacoity at Garoda.

Mr. Logan: How long are we to get on with this evidence, how is the charge we are enquiring into effected by this evidence. We know that all the Mangs mentioned in the record were dacoits.

Mr. Khare: And this man was the boss of the gang.

Mr. Logan: Oh, if that's it, go on.

Witness continuing said:—I went to give the information to Mr. Jacob Bapujee because he was a good Officer, and I thought I would tell him that Mangs meant to do him harm. Mr. Jacob became very sad when I gave him this information. I went to Bombay to see if I could catch Balku Ingle.

Re-examined by Mr. Rao:—Sanction was given to prosecute Vitobhai because I was acquitted on appeal. I don't know whether she was prosecuted.

Rama Pirya Mang, a convict, was examined:—I know Pirya Mang. He escaped from Aundh Jail about ten months ago. A sowar came to Chinchni and asked the village officers in my presence if Pirya was there. The village officers said they had not seen him. Ten or 12 days after I met Pirya at Chinchni in the evening. I told Pirya that a sowar had come for him and asked him where he had been. He replied that he was in the fields. Four days after I again saw Pirya at the well of Sitaram Kulkarni outside the village. I asked Pirya how he escaped since he had fetters on his legs. Pirya told me that one Brahmin helped him to run away by breaking his fetters. Pirya further told me that he was asked by the Pant to kill his Kharbari and that was why he was released and then went on: "May I have a word with you? I said yes, and took an oath after hearing him, that I would not disclose the plot. He said will you collect four men. I said I could not collect the men. Pirya said he wanted me to collect the men because he wanted to kill the Kharbari. I said I could not collect the men. Sitaram Kulkarni and the Patel of Chinchni told me to warn Pirya if the police came after him. The chief constable came to the village after Pirya four times. The chief constable did not catch Pirya. I know Balku Brahmin. Sitaram Kulkarni is his brother-in-law. Balku used to visit Chinchni often and put up with Sitaram Kulkarni. I was introduced to Balku by Pirya last Depavali. Pirya told me to go with Balku to Kinhai to the Chief and bring Rs. 25. The next day I was called by Pirya and went with Balku to what the Maharaja I saw the Maharaja. Balku made me sit outside the village and Balku went inside. The Maharaja and Balku came together. I had a talk with the Maharaja. He said: Pirya was let off long ago, has he finished the work or not? He abused me and said why was the work not done before, the Brahman had taken the trouble to release Pirya and he has done nothing. I said Pirya was collecting men and wanted money. The Maharaja said to Balku to pay the money, and Balku told me to get it from Sitaram Kulkarni, and if I did not get it he would come to the village in 7 or 8 days and he will pay it. The Maharaja gave me one rupee to pay my railway fare, and told me to go away and not to let anybody see me. The Maharaja was angry at the time. I then returned and saw Pirya at the village, and told him of the talk between myself and the Chief. Pirya asked me if I had brought any money. I said I was told to get the money from Sitaram Kulkarni. I don't know if Pirya got the money. I was examined by Mr Arthur. At that time I was not convicted. I have been convicted for stealing a bullock. I was an under-trial prisoner when was I examined by Mr. Arthur for a month.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kurandeker, Pleader:—I have known Pirya from my boyhood. I did not tell the village officers that I had seen Pirya near the village walls. Pirya was moving about the village for 10 or 12 days before that. I was afraid of Pirya and consented to do what he told me. I thought it was a good job to kill the Kharbari. I consented to do it out of friendship for Pirya. I saw Tookaram Mang about six months ago. I think he is still alive. Pirya had asked me to do similar business to this once before. I don't remember what the business was. It was two years before Pirya was put in Jail. The business was to be done in the State territory. As I was employed on the railway I did not consent. I was formerly convicted for stealing a buffalo. I don't know Abba Ramoshi or Bapa Ramoshi. I did not tell Mr. Arthur that I had known them. Witness on reflection said: I can say that I do know them, but I don't remember having told them anything of the plot to kill the Kharbari." Abba Ramoshi and Bapu Rameshi met me on the Ambuk road in the morning. They told me they were going to the town. I was next asked by Bapu or Abba to keep an eye on Pirya. I went to Kinhai with Balku 2 or 3 days after the Depavali. I started early in the morning. At noon I got into the train and at sunset I reached Kinhai. At Kinhai I was standing 2 or 3 cubits away from Balku and the Maharaja when they came together. The first person I spoke to about the conversation I had with the Maharaja was with Pirya. Pirya said he wanted the money to pay to the men he was collecting. We had to divide the money Rs. 25 between ourselves. I know the Patel of Sonkira. I don't know how Pirya was caught or when. I did not know that he was working in the Sonkira Patel's house. I don't know how Pirya maintained himself.

Bala Kushaba, a cultivator of Ambavade, said in examination-in-chief that Pirya is my son-in-law. I saw him at Chinchni where I was dining for a month. During that period Pirya used to move about the village. I know Balku Ingle and Sitaram Kulkarni. While I was at Chinchni I saw Balku Ingle there. He was staying with Sitaram Kulkarni, who is his brother-in-law. I saw Balku Ingle and Pirya together one evening. They were seated down conversing with each other, and I sat down with them. Balku said to Pirya. "You have been let off by Bhasker, myself Nana Saheb and a Mussalman, why are you sitting here and idling? Pirya said he was doing the business, but he had no men. Pirya said I will try to collect the men, and do what Nana Saheb wanted him to do in a week. I said to them: you are speaking vaguely, why don't you tell me what it is all about. Balku said to me you are Pirya's father-in-law and I will tell you. Balku then said Pirya was let off for the purpose of killing the Kharbari of Aundh, and he had sworn to do it. I said "don't advise my son-in-law to do this bad deed." I will hand him back to the Kharbari, Balku said "don't be afraid." I said "do what you like."

Cross-examined by Mr. Khare:—Pirya had his house at Chinchni. I knew he was in Jail. I did not learn anything about his escape. I was at Chinchni as my daughter's guest. Pirya used to move about freely. I did not enquire if he went to Sonkira. I saw him every day. He did no work, but was simply wandering about. I don't know how he earned his living. I asked Pirya when I saw him in the house how he came out of Jail. He said he was let off by four people for some purpose. I asked him what the business was and he said "what have you got to do with it. I did not ask for what business he was let off, but Balku asked him. I simply went to see my daughter at Chinchni. I don't know if anybody came to Chinchni to see Pir

THE MURDER OF MR. BLOOMFIELD.

Preliminary Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BETTEAH, APRIL 12.

The preliminary enquiry into the Bloomfield Murder Case was begun at Motehari on April 10th in the Court of Mr. Clark, the District Magistrate of Champaran. Mr. P. C. Manuck of the Bankipore Bar appeared for the prosecution and gave a short account of the events leading to Bloomfield's murder.

Bloomfield made no statement before he died but the police had made careful inquries and there was plenty of reliable evidence against four out of the six accused in dock. Two of the ringleaders have not yet been apprehended.

The first witness called was Gopi Rai Chawdhury of the Tilhara Factory. There was, he said, a dispute about land and accused laid claims to it. Bloomfield filed a civil suit against them. They asked him to relinquish the lands for Rs. 20 per bigha. He demanded Rs. 100 and they would not agree. On February 13th, Bloomfield went to the lands in question with witness. Purander and Sarwan came up to him and asked to be registered as tenants of the land. He said "No" when they cried out *maro*, and Purandar Suwan, Inderman Adit Amar and Khublal beat the *Saheb* with *lathies* till he fell. They then ran away and assaulted Bhirke Lall another factory servant. Bloomfield was carried to Dhaka where he died.

Shrikishen Persad factory *Kerani* proved the facts relating to the motive of the crime. Inak Lall corroborates him.

Cross-examination was reserved for the Sessions.

Evidence was given of the arrest of the accused. Purnadas was caught in Nepal and Sarwan in Motihari.

Bagwan Dass *chowkidar*, Kabarin Koormi and Darbari Jolaha gave evidence, and the case was adjourned to the following day.

DOCTOR'S EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BETTEAH, APRIL 13.

The Bloomfield Murder Case was resumed on the 11th. The interest in the case amongst the Indians is very great. Several witnesses were produced who testified to having seen the assault on Bloomfield at Jatowlia. Most of the day was taken up with the evidence of Captain James Messon, I. M. S., who performed the autopsy on Bloomfield's body. He said he was of a fine physique and healthy constitution. That the body gave abundant evidence of a murderous assault with blunt weapons such as *lathies* and bamboos. There was concussion of the brain and rupture of the left lung, as also thirty-three other injuries. The arms showed evidence of having warded off blows. Death was due to concussion of the brain and shock.

The defence reserved cross-examination.

BABU NALIN BEHARI SIRCAR'S PORTRAIT.

Unveiling Ceremony in the Calcutta Town Hall.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The ceremony of unveiling the portrait of the late Nalin Behari Sircar, presented to the City by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was performed by the Hon. Mr. G. H. Allen at the Town Hall last evening before a representative gathering.

THE OOTY SEASON.

Departure of the Madras Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Messrs. accompanied by Major Glyn, Military Secretary, Mr. A. Y G. Campbell, Private Secretary, and Sir Wilfred Peek, A. D. C., left Madras yesterday for Ootacamund.

Major General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K. C. B., Commanding the 9th Secunderabad Division, left for Ootacamund by the same train.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, APRIL 13.

His Excellency Sir Arthur Lawley, accompanied by Sir Wilfred Peek, A. D. C., and Mr. Campbell, I. C. S., Private Secretary, arrived here to-day from Mettapullyam in a motor car. After lunch, the party proceeded to Ooty.

Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley visit Coonoor on the 25th instant, when Sir Arthur will open the Pasteur Institute and Lady Lawley a Fancy Fete in aid of the Soldiers' Home.

TELEGRAPH PEON AMOK.

Alleged Committal of Six Murders.

PLUCKY ARREST BY TELEGRAPH MASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, APRIL 13.

A Mahomedan Telegraph peon, named Jamal, ran amok to-day in Rajkot City, committing, it is alleged, six murders. He then made for the Telegraph Office with a naked sword in his hand to commit further murders. Mr. Perkins, the Telegraph Master in Charge, very pluckily unarmed and arrested him, handing him over to the Police who came to the Office in large numbers, after the disarming and arrest had been made.

PLAGUE IN THE LASCAR LINES.

Ordnance and Supply and Transport Departments.

THREE HUNDRED SENT TO CAMP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

There has been a severe, outbreak of plague among the lascars of the Ordnance Department and the Supply and Transport Department at the Lascar Lines, Hastings, Calcutta.

Ten cases were sent to the Campbell Hospital, out of which eight have proved fatal.

Three hundred lascars are now in the Segregation Camp on the *maidan*.

BURIAL REFORMS IN CALCUTTA.

Chaplain of St. Thomas' on the Subject.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 13.

The Reverend L. A. Lermit, Chaplain of St. Thomas's Free Church, writes to the newspapers here, supporting Dr. Nield-Cook's suggestions for the burial of the dead, and relates an instance where he declined to bury a corpse, the coffin of which would have been placed over another leaving only three feet of ground above. He concludes:—"It is clear that if only a few inches of soil is to separate the victims of small pox and other contagious disease from passers-by, the sooner cremation becomes the fashion the better for the public health."

AMRITSAR MUNICIPALITY.

Chamber's Note for Abolition of Octroi.

PIECE-GOODS TRAFFIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, APRIL 13.

It has been brought to the notice of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce that Octroi continues to be levied on certain classes of piece-goods entering the Amritsar Municipality, and that the system in operation in connection with the tax is cumbersome, involving unnecessary expense to merchants and a waste of valuable time. It has also been pointed out that the examination of the contents of packages which is deemed necessary, necessitates the cutting open of wrappers and tin linings with the result that goods are exposed to the ravages of vermin, white-ants and moths, where they are stored. The Chamber of Commerce believe that the loss which merchants sustain through this expense and damage exceeds the amount of tax collected. In view of this and of the fact that Octroi is not levied on any piece-goods at Calcutta, Karachi or Delhi and that in consequence Amritsar is handicapped against these markets in goods on which the Amritsar Municipality levies Octori, representation has been made by the Chamber that it is desirable in the interest of trade and of Amritsar that the tax should be removed. The Chamber are of opinion that it would be wise and reasonable for the Amritsar Corporation to consider the question of a redistribution of taxation to admit of this being done at once and further hope is expressed that in the meantime and until Octroi is removed from all piece-goods, a declaration by the importer, accompanied by the original invoice from home, will be accepted as true description of contents, and the injurious practice of cutting wrappers and opening tin linings will be discontinued.

The importance of Amritsar, as a distributary centre for piece-goods in Northern India is now generally recognised. Amritsar market supplies a wide area and its usefulness, the Chamber of Commerce urge, will be greatly assisted when the Corporation can afford to give it the full advantage of a free market.

ARBUTHNOT BANKRUPTCY.

Further Adjournment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 13.

The cross-examination of Sir George Arbuthnot by Mr. Napier concluded yesterday afternoon, after which Mr. J. M. Young was cross-examined by Mr. Chamier, whose cross-examination concluded by evening.

The further hearing of the case will be resumed on Monday.

The adjourned Creditors Meeting fixed for to-day has been further adjourned to a date to be fixed by the Official Assignee.

HEALTH OFFICER FOR CALCUTTA.

Paucity of Applications.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Only a dozen applications have been received for the post of Health Officer of Calcutta, due, it is believed, to an idea having got abroad in England that Dr. Cook was not altogether fairly treated, which it is felt is deterring the right sort of men from coming forward.

FOUNDERING OF NATIVE CRAFT IN THE HUGHLI.

Four Men Rescued by the "Sutherland."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

On the morning of the 8th instant while the steamer *Sutherland* was proceeding up the Hughli four men on a sand-bank were seen signalling with their clothes. The *Sutherland* stopped and took the men on board who informed the Captain that they were the crew of a native craft laden with rice which had foundered during the night and that they saved themselves by swimming to the sand-bank. But for the prompt aid response, of the *Sutherland* the distressed men, it is certain, would have been swept off the bank by the rising tide and perhaps have lost their lives.

NARAINGUNJ RIOTS.

Accused Admitted to Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, APRIL 12.

To-day, before the District and Sessions Judge, Ananda Chandra Roy having filed an appeal on behalf of Mahiput and Sheeram Singh, two of the accused in Naraingjung case, against an order of the Sub-Divisional Officer refusing bail to them, bail has been granted for Rs. 1,000 each.

CEYLON HOTEL PROPRIETRESS'S SAD PLIGHT.

Raving Mad in the Dock.

There was a pathetic episode at the Clerkenwel Sessions when a good looking young woman was brought from a padded cell at Holloway a raving lunatic. She was indicted for fraud, being accused of having incurred a debt of 16s. 2d to Horrace Overton, restaurant proprietor, of Wilton-road S. W. She was described as Hilda George 27 of no occupation.

Mr. Slade Butler prosecuted.

It appears that one night she called at the prosecutor's establishment ordered a half bottle of champagne a sole, a second half bottle of champagne, fruit, and coffee, and then departed without paying the bill.

Mr. Purcell, who had been briefed for the defence said the case was a peculiarly painful one. The young woman was married and had had two children. She appeared to have gone with her husband to Ceylon, where they carried on business as hotel proprietors. The accused left her husband, and, being provided with means, she came to London, where her relatives, most respectable people in a good position, lived. She returned to Ceylon, but found her husband had given up business and disappeared. Then she came again to London and took to drink.

In her endeavours to find her husband and family she had gone to the length of writing to the King, and had created a scene at the Westminster Police Court. She had been in Holloway Gaol for five weeks, and had been confined in a padded cell in the infirmary. As the insanity was induced by alcoholic indulgence, confinement in asylum for nine months or so would probably lead to her recovery.

Counsel stated these facts in the absence of the prisoner, fearing that she would make a scene if she were present.

The jury were charged to determine whether she was in a fit mental condition to plead. Before the young woman appeared in the dock her approach was heralded by a series of incoherent exclamations, and on coming into view she was seen struggling with two wardresses, who held both her arms to restrain her.

Simultaneously with the evidence of Dr. Fullerton that she was mad, and the jury's verdict that that was so, the prisoner retreated in a high pitched voice, "I've been five weeks in Holloway, and they are going to keep me. It has ruined my health, and I want compensation. I want my liberty this afternoon." Again and again she uttered these phrases until she was shrieking the words.

Mr. Wallace ordered her to be detained in a London County Council asylum.

Thereupon the prisoner seized the dock rail. The two wardresses, assisted by another, and two warders had to exert their strength to release her hold. Even then she struggled, and for some moments she maintained her ground, until the officials lifted her off her feet and carried her out of the dock. She, however, again seized the dock rail, and a detective forced her hand. All the time she was screeching, and her painful cries could be heard for some time as she fought against being removed all the way down the cell staircase.

INSTALLATION OF H. H. THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RADHANPUR, APRIL 14.

A Darbar was held in the Darbar Hall in the Palace to install His Highness the Nawab Saheb on the *gadi* of his forefathers and to invest him with the full powers of the State, by the Political Agent at Palanpur, Colonel Hyde Cates, at 10 a.m., on the 13th instant.

Before the Political Agent, arrived to hold the Darbar, with Captain Wood, the Acting Administrator, His Highness the Nawab Saheb, the Bhayats, Agncy Officials, and State Officers, and other darbaris and gentlemen were all seated in the Darbar Hall by 9-30 a.m.

The Political Agent, accompanied by the Acting Administrator, came exactly at 10 a.m. to the Palace in a carriage, and was received at the steps of the Darbar Hall by His Highness the Nawab Saheb and the Bhayats. As soon as the Political Agent alighted from the carriage a salute of eleven guns was fired in his honour, and the State Band played the National Anthem and the *Paltan* and Police presented arms.

He was conducted to a chair of gold on the right of the throne in the Darbar Hall, preceded by the Chopdars, and in company with His Highness, Captain Wood, and the Bhayats, when the Officers and gentlemen in the Darbar were kept standing till the Political Agent took his seat.

His Highness occupied a silver chair on the left of the throne.

The Acting Administrator, Captain Wood, gave a brief account of the administration of the State, after which the Political Agent stood up to deliver his installation speech during which His Highness, Captain Wood, the Bhayats and all Officers and other gentlemen in the Darbar remained standing. Colonel Cates said:—

YOUR HIGHNESS, CAPTAIN WOOD AND GENTLEMEN,—It has given me much pleasure to come here to-day under the orders of Government to install Your Highness on the *gadi* of your ancestors and to invest you with the powers attaching to your State. It is usual on such occasions for the Political Agent to make some prefactory remarks and give such advice as he thinks suitable and necessary, and although you have for some months had Doctor John Pollen as your guide, counsellor and friend, than whom you could have had no one more sympathetic and able to give you good and sound advice, I think a few remarks from me on this occasion will not come amiss, and I trust you will accept them in the spirit in which they are given.

Nawab Saheb, you are quite a young man, barely out of your teens, and though no doubt the prospect of getting the administration of your State is a pleasing one to which you have looked forward for a long time. You must not lose sight of the fact that you are to-day taking grave responsibilities on yourself and just entering on the serious business of life. I would strongly impress on you that you are put on the *gadi* not to lead a life of ease and pleasure and think only of your self; but to-day the lives of some thousands of your fellow-creatures will be entrusted to your care and it is your sacred duty to look after their welfare, promote industry, be accessible at proper times to those of your subjects who have a right to look to you for legitimate help and assistance, to deal out even-handed justice and especially to see that those in authority under you do not oppress and harass the people. Formerly the day of accession to the *gadi* was often the commencement of a life of care and pleasure on the part of the Chief without any care for the welfare of his people. The Chiefs of the present day have a higher and nobler conception of their duties and of what they owe their subjects.

Your State came under administration in 1895-96, and since then Government and its Officers have done the best they could do for your State and yourself. You have been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, an institution which is supposed to be, and ought to be, one of the best for the training of young Chiefs for the life which they may be called upon one day to enter. You had for a time the honour of serving with the Imperial Cadet Corps where you should have made some good and advantageous friendships among the Native Chiefs in the Corps; finally you have had a tour of nearly eight months in Europe with Dr. John Pollen and should have gained much knowledge and expansion of mind by that tour. The best therefore, has been done for you that could be done, and the future is in your own hands. You have shown on more than one occasion an independence of character which to a certain extent is a good thing specially if exercised at the proper time; but I would like to say that independence of character does not mean that you should always go your own way and ignore the advice and control of old and experienced men who you know are giving you good advice, though sometimes the same may not be palatable to you and what you would quite like to do yourself. I would also urge you who are as yet inexperienced in the administration of a State not to be impatient of proper control and restraint from those who you know have your real interests at heart. You will find it difficult to stand alone, for sometime to come, and at all times the opinion and counsel of capable and trusty men are not to be despised. Knowing the affairs of the State as I do, I fear you may have some trouble at first and may need support, and I can only say that as long as you do what is right and just you may always count on the firm support of Government and the Political Agent, and intrigues will receive neither encouragement nor consideration.

My advice is that you should be most careful in the selection of your friends, associates, and officials and thoroughly test them before you trust them; beware of sycophants who will always be hovering round you and endeavour to gain your favour by flattery and adulation: such persons are not to be trusted and more often than not give the worst advice and only such as they think will be pleasing to you and bring profit to themselves. You have in Mr. Chimanrai Harrai, a retired officer of Government whose appointment as Dewan has been sanctioned by Government, a man of your own selection, and one who is old enough and experienced enough to give you the best advice both as regards yourself and your State if he chooses to do so and is not afraid to speak out his mind. Government will look to him to do his best by you, and in fairness to him it behoves you to listen to his counsel and advice.

SIR H. FOWLER'S STAR OF INDIA.

A Case of Illegal Pawning.

On the 14th ult., at Bow Street Police Court, London before Mr. Marsham, Alfred Kemp (45), described as a chamberlain employed at the Reform Club, was charged on remad with stealing a diamond-studded ornament connected with the Order of the Star of India, Mr. Freke Palmer defended.

At the previous hearing it was stated that the prisoner pawned a Star of India ornament belonging to Sir Henry Fowler, M. P. who occupies rooms at the club. On being spoken to on the subject the prisoner admitted having pawned the jewel, and told them he was keeping the contract note in a wardrobe drawer in the upper part of the club. This proved to be true. On his way to the police station the prisoner said he intended to redeem the Order at the earliest opportunity.

Yesterday, Sir H. Fowler gave evidence. He said he usually kept the ornament in a tin box in his room at the Reform Club. As a rule the box was locked, but the key was not taken out. He last wore the Order on February 16, and he believed that the prisoner, who acted as chamberlain and valet, put it into the tin box, together with the uniform with which it was generally worn. He thought it was still there until he was spoken to do the subject by the police. He believed that the gold and diamonds of which the ornament was composed were worth £100 at least. Sir Henry appealed for leniency on account of the accused's previous good character, and that blow would also fall upon the wife, who was also employed at the club.

Replying to Mr. Palmer, Sir Henry said that he had only a life interest in the Star, which really belonged to the Crown, and which he did not expect to wear again until Easter. He did not remember mentioning this to the prisoner, but if he said so, witness could not contradict the statement.

Mr. Freke Palmer asked Mr. Marsham to deal with the case as one of illegal pawning, and this course was adopted, prisoner being fined £5, and in addition he was ordered to pay £15, the sum advanced by the pawnbroker.

SPORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

(FROM OUR YACHTING CORRESPONDENT.)

On Saturday the Royal Engineer Yachtsmen were much gratified by seeing nearly every yacht in the place turn out to race for the cup presented by them. The Corps of Royal Engineers have always been ardent supporters of the sport in Bombay beginning in the days when the old Janetta was brought out by them as the first up-to-date racing yacht in Bombay. Nowadays they are even more in evidence than they used to be, as between them they own three of the racing boats and in addition practically supply the D Class races entirely.

It may be remarked in passing that the cup was not a cup but a box, a cigarett box to be accurate of what is generally described as a handsome and chaste design made of the usual material for trophies and bearing the usual appropriate inscription like a tombstone.

The racing was of the keenest description and the closeness of the finish I left nothing to be desired.

The boats were started in three classes, the small boats going first for a change. Seven of these started at 3-30. The start was a very straggling one, the only boat up to time being Lapwing. She came up to the line at full speed with a long lead of the rest and went away up harbour hugging the shore to get out of the tide. Maud and Coralie followed in her track while the rest kept a bit further out. It was a close reach up to the Cross island buoy and Tomtit gradually drew ahead. She was feeling the tide however and did not get as far away from the rest as she might have done, Lapwing being close on her heels at the buoy. Meg was next with Maud and Coralie close up. The latter had kept further in out of the tide than any of the others and seemed to profit thereby. It was a run to Tucker Bescon with Spinnakers set and Tomtit increased her lead. Meg drew up on Lapwing but did not catch her till the turn when she cut her out smartly. Coralie passed Maud only to be passed again by her before North Karanja was reached. Midget and Clutha were some distance astern, the latter having been handicapped by a bad start.

Tomtit rounded with a nice lead, Meg being next with Lapwing close to her. All went about on the port tack, Lapwing hanging on well to Meg and Tomtit. As soon as Maud luffed round she began to travel at a great pace and, accompanied by Coralie, held on further up harbour than the rest. Clutha also began to improve her position. Lapwing after going splendidly for a long way got the sulks and refused entirely to respond to the blandishments of her skipper, being caught and passed by all before the schooner was reached. The B Class were round North Karanja soon after the small boats and the A Class were close behind them, the sight after all had luffed round being as pretty as we ever have seen in Bombay the whole fleet beating in, in the pleasant little breeze being a picture to delight the heart of the last enthusiastic yachtsman.

The B Class started at 3-40. Four went over the line to an excellent start. Trixie was first if anything being a foot or so ahead of Erin while Sayonara and Mannikin were close up. Trixie did not like the look of the stones showing above water at the extension of the Ballard Pier and kept a bit further out than the rest, being passed by them all in consequence. On the run to Tucker Beacon Erin held the lead while Trixie drew past Mannikin but lost something by being interfered with by a discortcous tug. Erin kept her lead down to North Karanja and was first round with Sayonara close up while Trixie and Mannikin were not far off. On the beat in all except Mannikin followed the example of the Tomtits and stood up harbour hoping to make a fetch in. Mannikin sailing wonderfully close, stood over towards Bombay.

The A Class were sent away at 3-50 to an indifferent start of which Melody had the best, after having had trouble with her peak halliard carrying away. Sapphire was afraid of the breeze and set a jib header while Melody and Isca piled on everything they could carry. On the reach to Cross Island, Sapphire got ahead and rounded with a clear lead, Melody and Turquoise coming round together with Isca a minute astern. On the run to Tucker Beacon, Melody passed Turquoise while Isca held her own, Sapphire increasing her lead, steadily to North Karanja buoy. The big boats then fell in behind the rest for the beat home and Sapphire began to work through the fleet in nice style. There was a lot of cross tacking in and Mannikin and Erin had a difference of opinion which resulted in a protest by the latter. Trixie nearly got herself into trouble by going too close to Lapwing, always rather a bad customer to interfere with. Tomtit was first round the Schooner with Sapphire just a few seconds behind her and it was evident that the race was going to be an uncommonly close thing. Sapphire at last plucked up courage and set her jackyarder after rounding the schooner and went away at full speed to try and work off the quarter of an hour or so that was still outstanding against her on the account of Tomtit. The next to round was Meg only half a minute behind Tomtit and then came Maud with Mannikin close on her heels. These were quickly followed by the rest of the fleet and the judge had his work cut out keeping tally of the procession.

Reaching down to Tucker Beacon with everything set, Sapphire showed her heels to everything and quickly increased the gap between herself and the rest, who were all coming along in close order. Close to Tucker Beacon Turquoise came heavily to grief, her rudder dropping clean off. She proceeded to dance waltzes and cake walks on her own right in the track of the on-coming boats who had a lively time in getting out of her way. She gradually drifted away down harbour and was finally very smartly picked up and taken in two by the Swale which had just finished her own race and immediately went off to the rescue. When a much belated steamer finally arrived on the scene there was no necessity for her assistance, the crew of the Swale being quite equal to the difficult task of working to windward towing a disabled boat nearly as large as their own ship.

The finish was most exciting for those on the schooner as from the very first it was obvious that it would be a difficult task to pick the winner.

Sapphire was of course first round and then came Melody. Trixie was next just saving her time on the leader. Erin was next, then came Tomtit followed by Mannikin and Meg within a few seconds One after the other came flying past the man a the chronometer being kept hard at work till the last boat was in. When the times were all worked out and checked it was found that Mannikin and Coralie were first and second being divided only by a few seconds. As the former was protested against the final award could unfortunately not be made on the spot. The handicap taken as a whole was a wonderful success, the whole of the boats being brought together within a very few minutes a result on which the handicappers ought to be congratulated.

The usual class prizes were given in addition to the cup and were won by Sapphire, Mannikin (subject to protest) and Coralie.

The three Submarine Mining boats were sent away in the D Class race for which as usual they were the only competitors, at 4 p. m.

The Swin and the Invicta were away well at the start, the Swale being some way astern. On the reach up, the Swale picked up the Invicta but the Swin kept her lead, and rounded the Buoy and North Karanja buoy too, with plenty in hand. On the beat in, the Swale injudiciously hung on to a big flying jib which interfered with her speed to windward considerably as it made no pretence of sitting but all the same she managed to reduce her distance from the leader by a lot. Inside Middle Ground she was, however, badly interfered with by a native boat which finally spoilt her chances and the Swin won a well-sailed race. The Invicta did not seem to be going her best and was well outside her time.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Sapphire ..	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 50	5 42 55½	1 52 55½
Turquoise...	5 18	Mr F J Preston	3 50	Did not Finish	
Melody ..	9 43	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 50	5 53 20½	1 53 54½
Isca	15 1	H L Cleaver	3 50	6 3 9	1 58 8

Course: No Special = 10·65 miles—1st Prize won by Sapphire and 2nd Prize won by Melody Saves entrance Fee. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 3-40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Trixie	Scr	Capt T H Gloster	3 40	5 56 45	2 15 45
Mannikin ..	6 11	Officers R A	3 40	5 58 49½	2 13 41½
Erin	Scr	Mr R H Ireland...	3 40	5 57 30	2 17 30
Sayonara...	Scr	Mr A Erickson ..	3 40	6 3 17	1 23 17

Erin came in dying protest Flag.

Course: No Special = 10·65 miles—2nd Prize won by Prizes with held. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

T AND C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed on Saturday at 3-30 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ..	Scr	Mr J S W Milne and C A Wordsworth.	3 30	5 58 21½	2 28 21½
Lapwing...	6 11	Mr R S J Gillespie and Capt R E ..	3 30	6 16 15	2 40 4
Midget ..	9 43	Officers R A	3 30	6 10 8	2 30 25
Coralie ..	9 43	Mr J G E Metcalfe	3 30	6 3 8	2 23 25
Meg.....	Scr	Mr C H Byrne	3 30	5 59 0	2 28 0
Jean	9 43	Mr A G H Maclean	3 30	Did not Start	
Maud	7 4	Officers R E	3 30	6 1 56	2 24 52
Clutha....	8 30	Mr J J Welch	3 30	6 6 18	2 27 28
Valkyrie ..	10 36	Mr H E Johnson ..	3 30	Did not Start	

Course: No Special = 10·45 miles—1st Prize won by Coralie, 2nd Prize won by Maud, 3rd Prize won by Clutha and Class Prize Tomtit. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p. m.

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed on Saturday at 4 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Swin	Scr	Serjant Major Gills R E	4 0	5 32 10	1 32 20
Swale.. ..	Scr	Corporal Offord R E	4 0	5 35 42	1 35 42
Invicta ..	2 30	Serjant Ley R E ..	4 0	Did not Finish	

Course No. 17 = 6·3 miles—1st Prize won by Swin. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

A B AND C CLASSES HANDICAP RACE—for a cup presented by Royal Engineer Yachtsman of Bombay Sealed on Saturday.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire ...	Scr	Capt Muter and R H H Hopkins	3 50	5 42 55½	1 52 55½
Turquoise...	6 11	Mr F J Preston..	3 50	Did not Finish	
Melody	8 50	Mr J B K Macbeth	3 50	5 53 20½	1 53 54½
Isca	13 54	Mr H Cleaver....	3 50	6 3 9	1 57 19
Trixie	25 37	Mr T H Gloster..	3 50	5 55 45	1 50 8
Manikin ...	31 48	Officers R A.....	3 50	5 58 49½	1 47 41½
Erin	29 37	Mr R H Ireland..	3 50	5 57 30	1 51 83
Sayonara...	25 37	Mr A Erickson ..	3 50	6 3 17	1 57 40
Tomtit	36 13	Mr J S N Milne and C A Wordsworth	3 50	5 58 21½	1 52 8½
Midget	47 42	Officers R A.....	3 50	6 10 8	1 53 26
Coralie	45 56	Mr J G E Metcalfe.	3 50	6 3 8	1 47 18
Meg	36 13	Mr C H Byrne....	3 50	5 59 0	1 52 47
Jean	45 56	Mr A G H Maclean and Major Lee...	3 50	Did not Start	
Clutha	45 3	J J Welch.....	3 50	6 6 18	1 51 15
Valkyrie ...	46 49	Mr H E Johnson...	3 50	Did not Start	

Course No Special = 10·65 miles—2nd Prize won by Prize with held. Wind W N W Strength Moderate. Time-limit—7 p.m.

JOHN LONG'S SPRING AND SUMMER ANNOUNCEMENTS, 1907.

Six Shilling Novels.—Itinerant Daughters, by Dorothea Gerard (Mme. Longard de Longgarde); Only Betty, by Curtis Yorke; The Black Hand and the White, by Bertram Mitford; Mr. Barrington's Atonement, by Violet Tweedale; Delilah of the Snows, by Harold Bindloss; Dr. Manton, by Morice Gerard; A Woman perfected, by Richard Marsh; Her Father's Soul, by Lucas Cleeve; Cynthia in the Wilderness, by Hubert Wales; The White Countess, by Florence Warden; The Curse of the Feverals, by L. T. Meade. The House on the Thames, by G. W. Appleton; In His Grip, by David Christie Murray; A Jacobite Admiral, by R. H. Forster; In the Queen's Service by Dick Donovan; Purple Heather, by Alan St. Aubyn. The Secret Syndicate, by Fred Whishaw; The Pleasure Monger, by C. Ranger-Gull; The Sin of Gabrielle, by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan; The Second Best, by Coralie Stantion and Heath Hosken; A Lovely Little Radical, by Alice M. Diehl; The Tyranny of Honour, by G. Sidney Paternoster; Rubina, by James Blyth; The Passing of Night, by J. Fovargue Bradley; A Briar Rose, by Sarah Tytler; The Way of War, by Hew Scot; Valdora, by Thomas Pinkerton; A Wife from the Forbidden Land, by Archer Philip Crouch. A Woman's Aye or Nay, by Lucas Cleeve; Little Josephine, by L. T. Meade; A Yankee Napoleon, by John F Macpherson; The Jewel House, by Mrs. Isabel Smith; A Light-Hearted Rebellion, by John Langfield; In Search of Jehanne by Avis Hekking; The Sacred Herb, by Fergus Hume; One eventful Summer by Ethel Grace Tapner; The World and Delia, by Curtis Yorke; The Penniless Millionaire by David Christie Murray: The Dust of Conflict by Harold Bindloss; The House in the Crescent by Adeline Sergeant; The Dukes Dilemma, by Sir William Magnay, Bart; The Mistress of Aydon, by R. H. Forster; The Duchess of Pontifex Square, by G. W. Appleton; Izelle of the Dunes by G. Gwas Mitford; The Luck of the Laura, by Mrs. Campbell Praed; The Sweets of Office, by Violet Tweedale, The Yoke, by Hubert Wales, The Romance of a Maid of Honour, by Richard Marsh, Selma by Lucas Cleeve, The Man with the Amber Eyes, by Florence Warden; The House of Howe, by May Crommelin; Amazement, by James Blyth; The Millionaire and the Lady by Gertrude Warden; Kindred Spirits by L. T. Meade; A Buttterfly, by The Baroness von Goldacker, Deyncourt of Deyncourt, by Daisy Hugh Pryce, The Folly of the Wise, by G. Sidney Paternoster; Innocent Masqueraders by Sarah Tytler; The End of a Passion by Alice M. Diehl; The Second Evil, by Sadi Grant; the Two Forces, by E. Way Elkington, A Full-Length Portrait of Eve, by Daniel Douglas treworr, All that a Man Hath by Coralie Stanton and Heath Hosken, The Dictionary of Fools by G. G. Chatterton; Two Women and a Maharaja by Mrs. C. F. Phillimore.

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THE extent and variety of the Empire were well illustrated the other day, says the *Daily News* when the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council settled, we hope, the religious feud between the Vadajalais and Tengalais, in the village of Tiruvendipurani, South Arcot. The dispute between these sects, one of which sought to establish a monopoly of the streets for purposes of religious procession, would have been quickly settled according to the Civil Law of the Home Country. But, thanks to the delightful vagueness of Indian custom and our tenderness for the same the case has wrangled up through the Courts to the final judgment bench of the Privy Council. Every consideration has been given to the claims of the Vadajalais, but from beginning to end the case has gone against them. The streets of Tiruvendipurani do not belong to one sect, however ancient, more than to another, however modern. All sections of the public have equal rights to the streets that the ratepayers maintain. The Indian West Riding judgment has fared better than the one that came out of Yorkshire.

ATHLETES & SELF-CONTROL

THE DIOCESE OF BOMBAY.

If there is one part of the world where those distracted counsels are perilous which are apt to attend a religious communion embracing unreconciled conceptions of faith and worship, it is India. Surrounded by a vigilant and highly educated heathendom, a Church which presents an openly divided front to its enemies is doomed to an impotence which is gratifying not only to the old-established paganisms of the country, but to that large class of Anglo-Indian semi-believers who are never tired of decrying the efforts of Christianity to win the heathen to Christ—turning them (to use His own words) from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. We are bound to add that in no country is there likely to be less appreciation of that half-and-half episcopal "Anglicanism" which is as Protestant as it dares to be, and only as Catholic as it must. The only kind of episcopacy—that is to say, of authoritative Christianity—which is comprehensible to the native mind is one which is frankly and whole-heartedly Catholic. Romanism would not be the power it is in India, if our Church had always been presented in this aspect. It waits now to profit by our dissensions.

The Indian newspapers corroborate reports which have reached us from various private sources of the condition of uneasiness and apprehension prevailing in the diocese of Bombay in consequence of the Episcopal Charge delivered in the Cathedral Church on the 6th ult. We have before us a copy in *extenso* of this lengthy and detailed utterance. After three years' residence in his diocese, the present Bishop of Bombay appears to have arrived at the conclusion that it is his duty to reverse the ecclesiastical policy of his predecessors, Bishops Douglas, Mylne and Macarthur, steadily pursued during ten times that period. When Bishop Ruthen Pym was first appointed to this important see, he was known as a somewhat masterful Low Churchman; but we ourselves echoed the belief that he would take a large view of his responsibilities, and of the need of a thoroughly historic, Catholic, and imperial presentment of English Churchmanship in an Oriental land. The traditions of a halting Thirty-nine-Article officialism are quite out of place there. We have the greatest respect for the Thirty-nine-Articles in their proper environment—which was England of the sixteenth century. But no one maintains that the negative and controversial statements of Elizabethan divines can be used to-day by a missionary Church as a statisfactory embodiment of the full and balanced faith of the Universal Church.

The Bishop of Bombay holds it "not impossible that in the Providence of God the peculiar genius of the Church of England is specially chosen as His instrument for making His purposes of grace known to the world." It is chiefly its comprehensiveness which encourages His Lordship in this confidence. And yet it would seem that comprehensiveness must not tolerate the point of view of the undivided Church—to say nothing of any non-Anglican portions of existing Christendom—and his hidebound within the hither side of the limit of 1552. Yet we do not know what the Bishop's feelings would have been had he been in charge of a diocese under Queen Elizabeth, and been obliged to enforce the use of wafer-bread—which he only just "not prohibits," or if he lived in certain Lutheran lands amid the crucifixes and Eucharistic vestments which he clearly so dislikes, but does not feel able to forbid altogether. He himself wears the prescribed cope, but unwillingly. We admit that if the Bishop had been trying a legal issue in his judicial capacity, he might have found himself bound to disallow one or two matters, such as aspersing a bier with holy water—but is there certainly "no direction in the Prayer Book for stoups"? It depends on the interpretation of the Ornaments Rubric—or the use of the sanctus-bell, or the lavabo—a ceremony used, however, by Bishop Andrewes, or the observance of All Souls' Day, Corpus Christi, and the Assumption or Dormition of the Blessed Virgin—though the Emperor Maurice towards the close of the sixth century found this festival already established in the East. The Bishop, sitting judicially, might perhaps have felt bound to follow the Lambeth Opinion respecting the ceremonial use of incense, which he "forbids," while admitting the beauty of the symbolism and permitting a "still use" "for practical purposes, such as purifying the air of any offensive smell"—we should have thought the symbolism of brown paper equally beautiful for this purpose, and find ourselves wondering whether this was the purpose which is referred to by Herrick, or for which frankincense was employed by Andrewes, Herbert, and so many others in the seventeenth century, or for which it was used processionally—not a still use, however, that—at the coronations of our Sovereigns down to George IV. But we respectfully question whether it was incumbent on the chief pastor of a for the most part united and certainly by tradition High Church diocese to go out of his way to enforce in the Orient an imported and insular uniformity in these matters. If a few colonels or Anglo-Indian clubmen prefer the kind of eleven o'clock service they were used to at home in the 'sixties, is it worth while for their sakes to run the risk indicated by the *Times of India* which writes:—"It seems that, if the Bishop is going to insist on these prohibitions on minute matters of ritual, he will render it impossible for any High Churchmen amongst his clergy to remain in it." The *Bombay Gazette* is even more outspoken.

But we hasten to do Bishop Pym justice. He does not regard these matters as minute, for he looks on them as signs of an "open repudiation of the principles of the Reformation"—not merely in the sense of Lord Halifax's denunciation of the general tendency of the Edwardian changes as catastrophic and calamitous: for which the Bishop of Bombay warmly reproves him, though several very sober-minded historians have said the same: but in the sense of deliberate adhesion to "Roman Sacramental teaching." High Churchmen would be the very last to argue that the usages which they value are without doctrinal significance. They value them for their significance. These are the ceremonial and courtly manners of the King's Presence-chamber. But they will entirely repudiate the charge brought against them by the Bishop of holding that "the sacrifice of the Sacrament is a repetition of the Sacrifice of the Cross," that the 'substance' of the creatures of Bread and Wine is destroyed by consecration, or that "the adoration of the Sacrament becomes of prime importance, to which the reception of the Sacrament is quite subsidiary." On the other hand, they certainly do not hold the "receptionist" theory which the Bishop reads into Hooker's well-known words—"The Real Presence of Christ's most blessed Body and Blood is not, therefore, to be sought for in the Sacrament, but in the faithful receiver of the Sacrament, words which must be taken with their context, and no more exclude an objective view of the covenanted Reality than Mr. Keble's words, as they originally ran, "In the heart, not in the hands," prevented him from quoting St. Augustine's "Christus ferebatur in manibus Suis" or from giving that most impressive list of citations from the earlier Fathers at the end of "Considerations respectfully addressed to Scottish Presbyters," which is usually bound up with his "Eucharistical Adoration." The subject is too large and deep for our present handling. But High Churchmen in the Bombay Diocese have a right to ask their Father-in-God whether he deems them disloyal to the Church of England for teaching what Keble and Pusey taught, following, as they did, in the footsteps of those "old Catholic doctors" to whom our Reformation appealed and in those of Andrewes and the Fathers of the great Caroline age. On points of detail, such as the use of the crucifix, of stations of the Passion, of the rosary, of books of devotion adapted from Continental writers, as well as on such larger topics as the Real Presence, sacramental confession or monasticism, might we solicit His Hordship to glance once more over the pages of a pamphlet by the now officially honoured, but once officially banned, Dr. Pusey—viz., his "Letter to the Lord Bishop of London," 1851? We are sure that a renewed acquaintance with the writings of the Tractarians would convince him how baseless is the notion that their teaching differs from that of their successors.

The Bishop of Bombay has a right, it may be, to insist on his clergy "making" the chalice in the vestry, though we should not have thought the mixing water with the wine at, instead of before, the Offertory, would have offended the most easily aggrieved parishioner. He has also a right, perhaps, to forbid any Celebration taking place without the requisite number of communicants, though the particular abuse against which the rubric was directed has long ago disappeared, and the order will only cause practical inconvenience. But we imagine the clergy of the Diocese will strongly demur to the strict prohibition of the regular attendance of unconfirmed children at Celebrations. What rubric, law, ancient precedent, or religious principle the Bishop relies upon for his stern "It must not be," we cannot imagine. In and after 1552, the Bishop of Salisbury has no doubt the attendance of children was taken for granted. The structure of the service may seem to ignore non-communicants, but Bishop Pym does not greatly object to their presence, which, we may add, is clearly recognized, if not required, by the rubrics. Where, then, does the command to segregate the lambs from the rest of the flock at the Lord's own service come in? Of course, we should wish the little ones to be, if possible, with their parents, and we are not arguing for so-called "Children's Eucharist," which, we apprehend, are not in question.

The Bishop of Bombay, unlike our Bishops over here, is in a sense a salaried Crown official, while many of his clergy are missionary priests, whose lisences he could take away to-morrow. The resulting situation has therefore elements of great delicacy. But can a Diocese where the work of the Church is sorely hampered for want of missionary workers, afford the withdrawal of communities like those of Wantage, All Saints, and St. John the Evangelist? The Bishop, no doubt, believes himself to be acting fairly all round by requiring "strict conformity" to the rubrics as to the daily services, the observance of fasts and vigils and of the Benedicite, and the use of the Athanesian Creed; also by discouraging Evening Communions, for which, however, he seems to apologize. Nevertheless, all through the Charge runs, the assumption that High Churchmen are to be viewed with suspicion, and that the time has come for "something to be done." The newspapers size it up for the hasty reader in the double headline—"Ritualism Dissected, Roman Teaching."—*The Church Times.*

BY THE WAY.

THE UNEXPECTED.

In a dignified, better-ordered way, we get to the bottom of a problem in the English courts with greater certainty than is the case in those of America. Rival counsel do not allow themselves to be interviewed during the progress of a trial, and say how nearly the other fellow approximates to being "boat" nor do they in any way borrow the methods of the second of a pugilist during a prize fight. But they get there to borrow an American idiom, even in so difficult a matter as determining the state of mind of a man mad only departmentally, as it were. An example with which every lawyer is familiar occurred in a troublesome case where Erskine had to cross-examine a particularly subtle witness. It was known that this man had a bee in his bonnet, but just how to prove its existence was the problem. Long and well the witness bore the test. Then Erskine came quietly to a point to which he had been covertly leading. He asked some simple question as to the witness's religious beliefs. "I am the Christ!" the man answered, proudly, and the case ended practically at once.

GREAT MEN'S AIDS.

One of the pleasantest features of the happy suggestion to erect a memorial to the late Lord Salisbury is the representative character of the signatories, Liberal and Conservative statesmen being equally balanced. Another interesting aspect is the appearance of the eight distinguished men who served the great statesman as private secretaries. How well and loyally these men helped Lord Salisbury in his work we shall not fully know until his "Life" appears. But many statesmen have told us how inestimable is the value of the ideal private secretary. His obligation was charmingly expressed by Gladstone to Sir Edward Hamilton: "As to your services to me, they have been simply indescribable. No one, I think, could dream, until by experience he knew, to what an extent in these close personal relations devolution can be carried, and how it strengthens the feeble knees and thus also sustains the fainting heart." The story of the part played by the private secretaries in the making of history would from a fascinating book.

A LEGAL MYSTERY.

The success of the Bank of England in a recent action recalls another in which it had an interest, though not an active part. The action was brought to determine what should happen when a banknote is divided. A man entering a restaurant ordered a meal, for the payment of which the proprietress would not trust him. He, on his part, would not trust her by paying in advance. He took from his pocket a £10 note, divided it, gave her one half, and retained the other himself. After the meal the landlady demanded the other half of the note. "Not a bit of it," answered the guest. He was sued, with a surprising result. "Each must keep a half; we will not go into it," said the Court. "We cannot discuss such a matter. It is an illegality." What became of the note or the ten sovereigns which it represented is beyond the power of the writer to say. But obviously it is better, whatever else be split, to let the banknote remain whole.

LO, THE POOR INDIANS!

The Yaqui Indians do not seem popular in their native Mexico. A little while ago they lost their king and most considerable princes. Then they lost their heads and their way, and found themselves on other people's property; which property, as to its portable part, was not discoverable after they had retired. And now they are in danger of losing as many of themselves as two millions sterling will suffice to put out of the way. The Mexican millionaire, Senor Alvarado, has offered that sum for a guerilla force to devote itself to the task of killing Yaquis. As a rule, they are a quiet and peaceful people, but a year or two ago, inspired perhaps by the success of brigands in the Old World, they played bandits. It was a case of small profits, quick reprisals. The Mexican Government sent out a force which bagged the king and all his Court, and carried them, in their regalia of garters and feathers, into captivity. There was none of the royal house left to succeed, and the poor Indians had to elect a king. His methods did not cause them to mend their manners, and matters have gone from bad to worse until Senor Alvarado, the father of big schemes which nobody will accept, has offered to buy the scalps of two million pound's worth of them.

A TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

Cayenne pepper is an excellent condiment in the right place and taken in carefully regulated quantities. But it is not a success as a political argument, except, perhaps, from the point of view of those who employ it. Those who have been suffering from it in the Hexham election contest have learned nothing which was not already known. One man lost a fortune by trying it on the nose of his maiden aunt's favourite cat; another came near to being charged for manslaughter for scattering it at a fancy dress ball and causing a dangerous panic. A more illustrious man tried the condiment, quiet without premeditation, for a different purpose. It was the late Mr. W. H. Smith. When the big business was still in the making, it was his habit to leave home at four o'clock every morning so as to begin tying up papers at the office at five. Before turning out he used to heat and swallow coffee which was left in readiness overnight. One morning his libation seemed a torchlight procession. He had swallowed half a cupful before dis overing that, instead of coffee, cayenne pepper had been put in the pot.

ADVANTAGES OF OBSCURITY.

The loss of seven Vandycks which Italy is deploring should make Spaniards thankful that for so long their beloved Velasquez remained relatively unknown outside Spain. "Oh, you English, you see with your ears!" Canova once said of us. The same remark might have been applied to the French marshals when they ravaged Spain. It had not come to them by way of the ear that Velasquez was one of the mightiest painters in the world, so, though the gloomy palaces and museums of Madrid teemed with his glories, they passed them by, while lesser treasure was looted without mercy. Velasquez, who died in 1660, was a nineteenth-century discovery. His pictures were a revelation to Wilkie when he went to Madrid in 1828. "I feel myself in the presence of a new power in art," he wrote, while feasting his eyes upon the buried riches of the genius. The royal master of Velasquez did, in a way, appreciate the painter's talent, but he gave him the same clothing allowance which he apportioned to his Court barbers, and a stipend corresponding to that which the dwarfs and buffons received.

A WILD-CAT SCHEME.

The Channel Tunnel scheme having gone the way of many other large proposals, we come back now to the Channel Ferry idea. The projectors propose to do no more than is done every day, winter and summer, on Lake Baikal, where the Siberian trains run aboard a steamer and glide merrily to the point beyond the lake at which the line recommences. Perhaps the promised non-rolling ship will help the ferry scheme. There is nothing so vast in the idea as there was in the plan conceived for carrying steamships by rail across the isthmus where Sir Weetman Pearson has now built his successful Tehuantepec railway. We have not now for the first time begun to dream large dreams. Twenty years ago Frenchmen were talking of briding the Channel. Plans were drawn for the erection of a gigantic bridge to run from the French coast to ours. It was to be of such a height that all ships would be able to pass in safety beneath it.

WHAT IS IN A NAME.

Captain Jessel, in analysing the causes of the victory of the Municipal Reformers at the County Council election, finds that not a little of the success of his party was due to the change of name. People who would not vote for "Moderates" gave support unhesitatingly to Municipal Reformers. There really is a good deal after all in a name. The question of little was one of the chief difficulties when parties had to be reconstituted after the Home Rule split. Admirers of Gladstone proposed when building a club at Battersea to call it the Gladstonian. But Gladstone would not have the description. "I deprecate respectfully and with due reserve, the use of the term," he said, "not as offensive but as unduly flattering to myself. But this is not in my view the main consideration. There is the old and venerated name of Liberal. . . " His whilom associates were in a worse quandry. From the outset they were called "Dissentient Liberals. That obviously could not be permanently their party name. "Liberal Unionists" was the happy medium.

A SAINTED GODIVA.

When the members of the Royal School of Needlework protested against certain pictures by Mlle. Boucher as improper, they were following the example set in a case which assumed quite national importance. Sixteen years ago the trustees of the Chantrey Bequest bought Mr. Calderon's picture "St. Elizabeth of Hungary," in which the saint is shown before an altar as having cast off all her garments. A long discussion in the Press as to the historical accuracy of the picture was followed by a strong protest from Lord Stanley of Alderley in the House of Lords. He asserted that the exhibition of the work at the Royal Academy had outraged the feelings of Roman Catholics. Mr. Calderon, it may be remembered, had based his picture upon the writings of the medieval chronicler Dietrich, and the whole point turned upon the significance of the word *nudus*. Whatever the case against the picture, Lord Salisbury did not feel inclined to interfere, but gently ridiculed the complaint of the noble lord, and the Academy refused to remove their [illegible]

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

This is rather a contradictory season; it is occupied with revivals and with novelties, which are novelties in Paris and London only, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. It is impossible, with truth, to speak of the Japanese modes which have taken so strong a hold on our affections as "novelties" because the kimono is very old indeed, and the fashions of Japan rarely—if ever—alter. As I suggested in a recent article, the kimono sleeve is being done to death; at the present moment it is absolutely ubiquitous, and it is likely to remain in favour all the summer; but already it is beginning to be considered "ordinary" by exclusive leaders of fashion. Nevertheless, the modes of Japan and China are having a marked influence on the very latest models created in the first dressmaking studios of Paris. Some of the new short coatees of tussore silk are quite charming, and as soon as the warm weather is fairly established we shall see them worn by notable elegantes at the race meetings and for driving. Without exception these coatees display a quaint, cape-like sleeve, the lating sometimes very large and important looking. Sometimes ample, take a coatee of this order in ivory white tussore silk, with straight fronts rounded at the bottom; the coat was slightly double-breasted, and fastended by half a dozen carved ivory and silver buttons, and the armholes were extravagantly large; in fact, the opening reached half-way down the side seam under the arms. The back of the coat was in sac form, and over the shoulder there were broad shoulder straps of Chinese embroidery—dull green and purple flowers on a white grounds; the ends of these straps were edged with handsome white silk fringe. And then we come to the sleeves. These were made of venetian guipure, and they were put in rather full all round, thus forming over the shoulders a sort of graceful cape; they were quite long—reaching to the wrists—and as they wandered down the arms they tapered, until at the wrists they were practically tight. I have never seen a more original coatee than this, and it was quite simple as regards design and cut.

THE NEW COATEE.

The idea of immensely large armholes for semi-loose coatees is becoming more and more fashionable; it is a thoroughly practical notion, as it enables a most elaborate blouse to be worn underneath without danger of being crushed, and, besides that, a sleeve which is exceedingly large at the armhole is bound to give the cape effect which is now considered so desirable. I do not wish to convey the idea that the sleeves of the hour are raised at the shoulders; quite the contrary, continues our correspondent. They are put in as flatly as possible, but, of course, if the armhole be very large an amazing amount of material has to be put into the upper part of the sleeve. Another fascinating little coatee of much the same order—and also made of tussore silk—had rounded bolero fronts and the most curious arrangement of "swallow-tails" at the back. This coat was decidedly short-waisted, and had curtailed kimono sleeves, which were arranged in large, flat pleats. The tails at the back were fashioned very much like those of a man's dress-coat, but that they were cut very short.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

If any credence is to be placed in the idea widely prevalent throughout Upper India that heavy and late winter rains entail a deficient or late monsoon, the present year would be a record on in this respect. Since last November Simla has received twent-yone inches, its normal average being eleven inches, and the rain is still falling, with a remarkably low temperature. This state of things appears to be typical throughout the country, the Official Rainfall Returns for the past week, a issued to-day reporting excess or less than twenty per cent. defect over the whole of the Indian region.

A splendid Spring harvest is being reaped throughout Upper India, but the future would give cause for apprehension if it were not for the complete uncertainty still attaching to all weather predicting in the East.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The depression which entered India yesterday from Baluchistan has given widespread rain in the Frontier Province, Submontane Districts and Punjab, and general rain has fallen in the eastern parts of North-East India and scattered showers in the United Provinces and south of the Peninsular.

In Burma, cloud has increased and the skies are lightly to moderately clouded throughout the Province. Humidity has decreased slightly and the temperature is practically normal.

In North-East India and Orissa the following rainfall is reported: Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Dhubri, 1 inch Barisal, 2; Narayanganj, 1; Mymensingh 2; Saugor Island, 1; Bogra, 1/2 and Purnea, 1 inch. The skies are partially cleared and thick cloud is reported from Assam only. Humidity is above normal in the northern districts. The temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces, light scattered rain has fallen in the United Provinces. Allahabad has had a 1/4 inch and Agra and Chakrata 1/2 an inch. The skies are lightly clouded. The air continues to be considerably damper than usual. The temperature has fallen in the United Provinces and has risen elsewhere and is everywhere in moderate to large defect.

In North-West India rain occurred in the Frontier Province, Punjab and Baluchistan and the principal amounts are Ambala and Ludhiana 1 inch; Lahore and Rawalpindi 1/2; Peshawar 1 1/4 inches; Cherat 1/2 of Khushab, Dehra Ismael Khan, Multan and Quetta 1/4 of an inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded on the Punjab, Frontier Province and Kashmir and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity remains above normal and the temperature has fallen on the area of rainfall where it is in moderate to large defect, but in the remainder of the division it is approximately normal. In the Peninsula Tinnevelly reports 2 inches; Pamban and Cochin 1/4; and Ootacamund 1 inch. The skies are clear or only lightly clouded and in the Deccan humidity has decreased and the temperature is normal in the West Coast and in slight to moderate defect elsewhere.

Rain is likely to continue in eastern Bengal and Assam and scattered rain is probable in the United Provinces, along Western Himalayas and in the south of the Peninsular.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, 13TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in Lower Sind and at Sirsa, Calicut, Cochin and Bangalore, a brisk fall in Berar and at Sholapur, Aurangabad and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—maximum 13° in defect of normal at Hoshangabad and Amraoti, and the minimum 9° at Nagpur and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 100° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 62° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Ajmer, Indore, Bijapur, Belgaum, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

Rain.—Thirteen stations report rain, the heaviest fall being 1·50" at Coimbatore.

Weather is generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Chinese Women in Calcutta Raising Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

Two Chinese women arrived in Calcutta and are going about seeking subscriptions for the famine-stricken in China. It is suggested that a public meeting should be called to raise funds for the relief of the starving millions.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 13.

Lieutenant Hunt of the 19th Lancers has been selected for appointment as Subaltern of the 6th Battalion, King's African Rifles in Somaliland.

The death is reported of Captain H. H. Swanzy, R.A.M.C., at Darjeeling, from plague on the 10th of April, 1907.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grant of the 89th Punjabis is granted six months' leave in India.

Major General Nixon, Inspector-General of Cavalry, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Baillie of the 122nd Infantry is permitted to reside out of India from the 13th of June next.

Colonel E. A. Waller, R.E., is permitted to retire from the service from the 22nd of May 1907.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gallia 555 tons, Captain W Chapman sailed yesterday for Tuticorin in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons Captain R H Brown, sailed yesterday for Rangoon &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Rubattino S N Co's, steamer R Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain E Cucchi, will sail to-day for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Gerd, 750 tons, Captain A M Andreasen arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

The steamer Halumet 2,584 tons, Captain J Peters arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, fom Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga 938 tons, Captain, R J Bickford arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Stolzenfels, 3,571 tons, Captain L Schmidt, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo. and 125,000 cases of Kerosine Oil.

The steamer Asia 2,336 tons Captain J W Shankbu arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal, one case of small-pox occurred during the voyage.

The Shah S N Co's steamer Xema 446 tons, Captain D Mahomed arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Karachi, with a general cargo and 23 deck passengers.

The Shah Line steamer Shah Allum 1,917 tons, Captain H Revell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo, one horse and 4 deck passengers.

The B and P S N Co's, steamer Naderi 1,168 tons, Captain T S Gray, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Jedah; with 497 pilgrims. During the voyage 6 pilgrims died of natural causes and 3 cases of small box occurred.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Northbrook ...Lt A E Harold	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats	Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Redbreast ...Cdmdr W Hose	R Navy
H M S Lapwing ...Comdr Barker	R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ...Capt W L Kelly	Madras Pearl Fishery
R I M S Elphinstone ...Lt G H Finnis	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—April 13.

Asia	2339 Shanklin	
Egypt	4171 London	P & O Co
Hild	719 Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Menzaleh	1341 Butler	M M & Co
Itola	34·2 Hirst	M M & Co
Eola	510 Moxon	M M & Co
Naderi	1168 Gray	Band P S N Co
Nerbudda	1960 William	M M & Co
Newbridge	2397 Notman	
Oriental	3806 Lewellen	23-3 P & O Co
Penumalur	2919 Palmer	Aden 20-4 P & O Co
Queen Eleanor	2370 Legg	K Nixon & Co
Reichstag	1339 Thle	A Strandes
Shanjehan	2566 Davison	Shah S N Co
Shahnoor	2783 Evans	Shah S N Co
Sangola	3349 Stunt	M M & Co
Santhia	3353 Phillips	M M & Co
Shirley	3198 Burns	W & A G & Co
Xema	446 Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—April 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agents.
A	Colombo Maru	2920	Homma	Kobe	20-4	N Y Kaisha
B	Queensborough	1891	Turner	Hull	17-4	F M & Co
C & R	Shah Allum	1917	Revill	K'chi	15-4	Shah S N Co
D & E	Registan	1775	Scott	Dunkirk	20-4	M M & Co
F	Jumna	2987	Cunningham	Genoa	16-4	M M & Co
H	Penlee	2451	Foall	Antwerp	16-4	W & A G & Co
K	Devamba	4788	Hilde	Shanghai	17-4	P & O Co
N	Wistow Hall	2138	Meria	K'chi	16-4	K Nixon & Co
P	Caspian	2317	Young	Genoa	20-4	K N & Co
Q	Auchencraig	3542	Read	Philadelphia	20-4	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	16-4 W & A G & Co
3	Ichira	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4 P R S N Co
3	R Rubattino	2981	Cucchi	Genoa	18-4 P Rubattino S N Co
4	Ichira	3784	Dodero	Shanghai	17-4 P R S N Co
6	Harperley	3566	Fletcher	Antwerp	26-4 W & A G & Co
7	Imperator	2380	Moscon	Trieste	16-4 A Lloyds S N Co
8	Obra	3920	Cammack	Calcutta	24-4 M M & Co
9	City of London	3569	Black	L'pool	16-4 K N & Co
10&11	Hohenfels	3437	Probst	Hamburg	23-4 Glade & Co
15	Alston	3563	Wyatt	Antwerp	20-4 W & G & Co

M W D

Islami	1604	Newby	R Sea Ports	17-4 B & P S N Co

H W V D

Linga	937	Kickford	K'chi	16-4 M M and Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Shah Allum s	Revell	Karachi, April 10
	Naderi s	Gray	Jedah, Mar 31
	Asia s	Shankbu	Calcutta, Apr 3
	H M S Rediscoast s	Hose	Muscat Apr 8
	Xema s	Mahomed	Karachi, Apr 10
	Gerd s	Andreasen	Sanlok, Mar 27
	Hatumet s	Peters	Calcutta, Apr 5
	Linga s	Bickford	Karachi, 11
14	Stolzenfels	Schmidt	New York, Mar 11

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Nidderdale s	Alexander	Hull &c
	H M S Sphinx s	Burnett	Muscat
	Okina s	Street	London
	Gallia s	Chapman	Tuticorin

The steamer R Rubattino, Cucchi, for Genoa, &c, obtained her portclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Egypt, for London.
" Culna, for Antwerp.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr	Vessel.	From
3	Clan Lindsay	Liverpool
7	Clan Cameron	Pondicherry
8	Tara	Rangoon
9	Palamcotta	Negapatam
10	Clan Chisholm	Coast
11	Lawada	Rangoon

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

11	Bhundara	Calcutta
12	Vindobona	Calcutta
12	Gisela	Trieste
13	Umlazi	Natal
18	Cromwell	London
22	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
22	Drachenfels	Antwerp
25	Pongola	Calcutta
27	Moltkefels	Bremen
28	Ceylon Maru	Penang

The dates are approximate only.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamers Kagoshima Maru arrived at Hongkong on the 12th inst and will sail to Shanghai on the 14th idem. Bombay Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 12th inst. The German East Afrika Line Steamer Sultan left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 12th inst via Mombassa and Goa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—30 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 52 bales wool, M Ratansi; 23 bales wool M Ramjidas, 20 bales twist, H M Mehta and Co; 480 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 40 bales wool, A Chagla and Co.

Massilia s—29 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 30 bales wool M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—660 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri.

FOR MOSTYN DEEP.

Caspian s—575 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—56 cwts castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Jumna s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

Caspian s—1,948 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 1 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR LEITH.

Penlee s—2,946 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Alston s—53 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

B Rubattino s—210 cwts nuxvomica R Jewandas.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devansha s—12 cwts sharkfins S Vazir, 125 bales twist M M Essabhoy, 403 cwts raisins M H E Elias, Ichia s—500 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 103 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws K N Miani, 9 cwts sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 76 cwts sharkfins R Dhunji and Co.

Colombo Maru s—1,500 cwts onion R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devansha s—3 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru s—900 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

Devanha s—57 bales cotton Tata and Co.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton K Gokaldas and Co; 300 bales cotton Jehangir B Petit and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Devanha s—121 cwts blood manure, Jeena and Co; 4 bales skins H Rowji.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton Tata and Co,

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."
JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the utmost benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a valuable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be widely recognised."
SIR MALCOLM MORRIS, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*
"I have convinced myself that in Tuberculer and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but was readily, and with marked benefit."
DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."
DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, sealed with Secret Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.
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Rich Shortbread Rings
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MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.
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ENCAUSTIC TILES FO

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

Before Pasteur began his great work—it had already been shown that the yeast plant is indeed a plant, a living thing, and what we call the cell theory—the theory of the cellular character of living creatures—had been put forward by certain great botanists. In another science, that of chemistry, much controversy was afoot regarding the nature of fermentation, and Pasteur it was who demonstrated the relation of minute living cells or microbes to fermentative or putrefactive processes—in parallelism with the fermentation produced by the yeast plant, and resulting in alcohol, with its further consequences of death, disease, degeneration, insanity, crime, poverty, lust, and all conceivable abominations. Pasteur was not the first to use the term microbe, but he adopted it and found it good enough, though for reasons which seem inadequate it is now regarded as a somewhat popular and non-scientific term. It is of no small interest in the present day to reflect that the whirligig of time has brought some compensation, so to speak, to Liebig in his contention that fermentation may result from the action of chemical bodies which are not alive. In this respect Pasteur seemed to be right and Liebig wrong, but now we know countless unorganized ferments—as they are sometimes called—which do very much what Liebig asserted, and it may indeed be wondered what Pasteur would say to the positive proof that, for instance, the malign activities of the yeast plant are not directly due to its life, but to a not living ferment—which, however, is certainly the product of its life. This lifeless, or "unorganized," ferment has been extracted from the body of the yeast plant, and (if the question of its origin be ignored) is sufficient proof of the chemical as opposed to the vital theory of fermentation. I have no fear that these notes will encounter any reader so monstrously beneath the dignity of a thinking being as to suggest that the controversy was therefore "much ado about nothing," and that its result, "like the results of scientific controversy in general," may be summed up in the phrase "As you were." The fact is rather that Liebig had a portion of the truth and Pasteur had a portion of the truth and is but one more warrant for the words of Spencer when disclaiming a greater controversy still: "We shall begin to suspect that the pertinacity of belief exhibited by them [our opponents] must result from a perception of something we have not perceived: and we shall aim to supplement the portion of truth we have found with the portion found by them.

NEW SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

In one of the all too few buildings that have sprung up in Kingsway, the London County Council's magnificent but empty thoroughfare, has been held an exhibition of scientific apparatus. Of most general interest, perhaps, was the silica ware and glass on view in the chemical laboratory, for there will be rejoicing in many a household when the silica lamp-glass is placed on the market, as it may be in the course of a few years. Silica has a merely nominal co-efficient of expansion, and the fused product will stand great and sudden variations of temperature without the least injury. Probably millions of lamp glasses have been destroyed by draughts; silica glass may be heated to redness or further, and then plunged into water, coming through the ordeal absolutely unaffected. Fire insurance premiums should be reduced when silica window glass is made in quantity. But the time is not yet. At present it is a tedious and costly business to isolate pure silica so much so that silica test tubes cost fifteen shillings or a pound each, whereas the ordinary glass test tubes are sold at a few pence per dozen. The disability of price does not apply to silica ware, which is made from silica of less purity. Messrs. Griffin are stocking this in the form of crucibles, basins, tubes, plates, muffles, and trays. These are a great boon to the chemist, for they save many precious minutes that would be spent in dodging the Bunsen burner under the stoneware, earthenware, or glass article in order to prevent it from cracking.

A TALKING ARC LAMP.

The wonderful phenomenon of an electric arc lamp which will talk, sing, whistle, and mimic the phonograph to perfection was also demonstrated. Mostly awe-struck were the gases at the arc through its shield of blue glass, even when the arc gave a humorous recitation concerning the doings of a certain McPherson. The demonstrator explained that the electric arc is extraordinarily sensitive to changes of current in its own or an adjacent circuit, so that by suitably connecting up a telephone transmitter with a part of the lamp circuit, the arc can be made to act the part of a receiver and reproducer. In the apparatus exhibited the arc lamp was connected with a microphone, and this with a phonograph in another room in the building, and the various records were reproduced by the flame of the arc with uncanny realism.

THE BOYS' CALORIMETER.

With the disappearance of the old fish-tail burner and the growing popularity of gas stoves and incandescent lighting, it is safe to predict that the future will see gas contracts based not on the candle-power of a flame ascertained with a standard burner, but on a calorific value obtained with a standard calorimeter. Colombo, which is reputed to have the best of everything from climate to clubs, has recently entered into engagements with the local gas and water Company on these lines. The instrument prescribed there, and to come closer home, in the London metropolitan area also, to be used in making the tests, is the calorimeter devised by Professor C. V. Boys, F.R.S. The merit of the instrument is that it gives accurate and constant results very quickly. The gas tested is used to light a burner inside the instrument, the volume being measured on the way, and water (also measured) slowly passing through a coil of pipes of special construction extracts practically all heat produced by the gas. Readings are taken of the water and air at both inlets and outlets, and the maximum values at the outlets are reached in about one minute.

THE HARCOURT CHLOROFORM INHALER.

Another apparatus shown, was the Harcourt chloroform inhaler, the use of which reduces the unpleasant after-effects of a dose and the risk of an overdose to a minimum. The chloroform bottle in this apparatus holds a large quantity, as chloroform doses go, the strength of the dose being fixed by a pointer and valve. Other valves, in glass chambers, show the frequency of respiration, and two little glass beads, red and blue, in the chloroform itself, show when the anæsthetic has attained the right temperature. Mr. Vernon Harcourt, F.R.S., is the inventor of this most valuable apparatus which has been adopted by a special Chloroform Committee, appointed by the British Medical Association, and was thoroughly tested in University College Hospital,

THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

Other special exhibits in the physical laboratory were an electric pyrometer and furnace and some powerful microscopes, while in the physical apparatus showrooms, wireless telegraphy and X rays were demonstrated, the last by means of a very good induction coil, capable of producing a 20-in. spark. Excellent facilities are provided for such demonstrations on the new premises. The electric furnace mentioned is of the enclosed carbon arc type, from which readings can be taken up to the melting point of platinum. The electric furnace now has an important place in trade as well as the laboratory of the metallurgist, and for smelting on a commercial scale the type of furnace which heats the charge by induction (the charge surrounding the primary field and acting as the secondary) and not by means of an arc is in some respect preferable. The Kjellin furnace, which was lately brought to the notice of Sheffield manufacturers, is of this "secondary" type.

ONE MILLION PILLS A DAY.

A flourometer for determining the percentage of flour in Portland cement in ten minutes and cement testing apparatus are among the specialties of Messrs. Griffin. In their Pharmaceutical machinery department there was evidence of the enormous vogue of the pill habit, a pill making plant, shown at work, being capable of producing 1,000,000 pills in a working day of 10 hours. There are fashions in physics it seems, and the plant can be readily adjusted to make round ovoid, or torpedo-shaped pills, as the public taste may dictate. An ingenious pneumatic pill-coating plant, a tablet or (begging Messrs. Burroughs and Wellcome's pardon for using their copyright word) "tabloid" plant (8,000 to 30,000 an hour), a lozenge cutting machine (30,000 an hour), and a seidlitz powder machine (3,000 blue papers an hour) were among the other labour saving devices for the manufacturing pharmacist shown at work. They hail from the land whence come most of the patent medicines.

A NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESS.

The photographic department of Messrs. Griffins business is a very important one, and the firm is known the world over for its Velox paper and preparations for developing toning, etc. Mr. G. E. H. Rawlins was present to demonstrate his oil pigment process, which is likely to equal the success of Velox. The new process is one for building up the photographic image by means of oil pigments, and it is remarkable for the large amount of control that may be exercised by the operator over the finished result. The special paper is printed by daylight in the usual manner and washed in water. It is then found that the parts affected by the light have become absorbent to oil pigment while those unaffected by light are repellent. The "development," simply consists of "dabbing" or "flopping" the wet print with a special brush charged lightly with the oil colour. Negatives utterly hopeless for ordinary printing out could be made to yield a good print by the aid of this process, which among amateurs and professionals alike seems bound to become very popular.

Lea and Perrins' Sauce.

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THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE WORCESTERSHIRE.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

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STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.

PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as they can be given the first sign of any Irregularity or the System is finally found to be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or free by Parcel Post from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, Rouen, on receipt of 12 stamps.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

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You may enjoy Callard and Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

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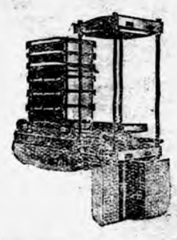

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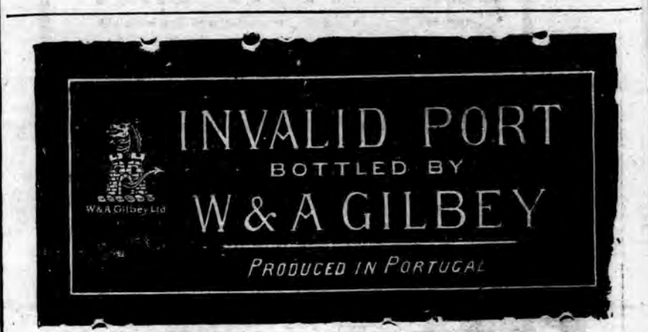

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